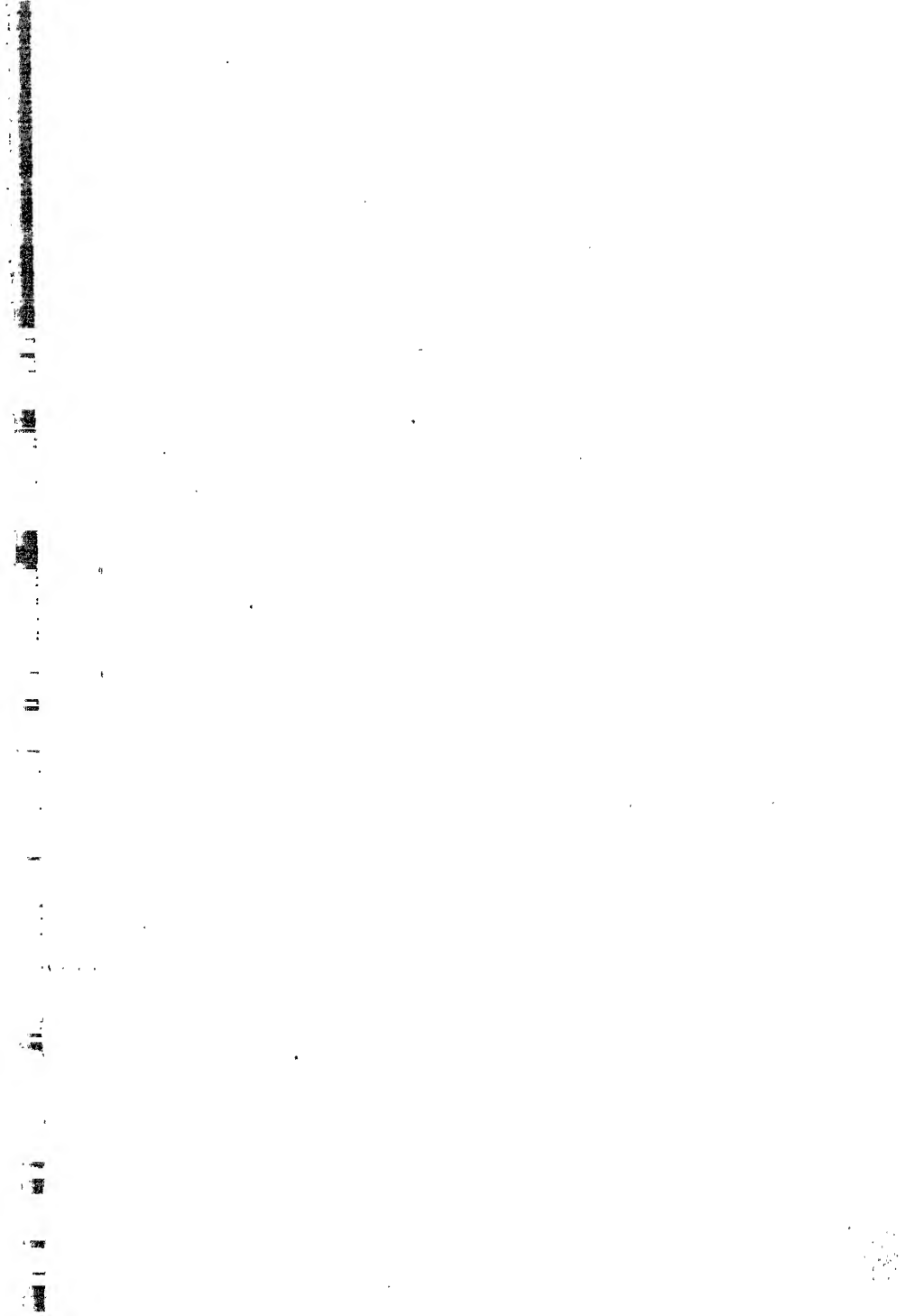


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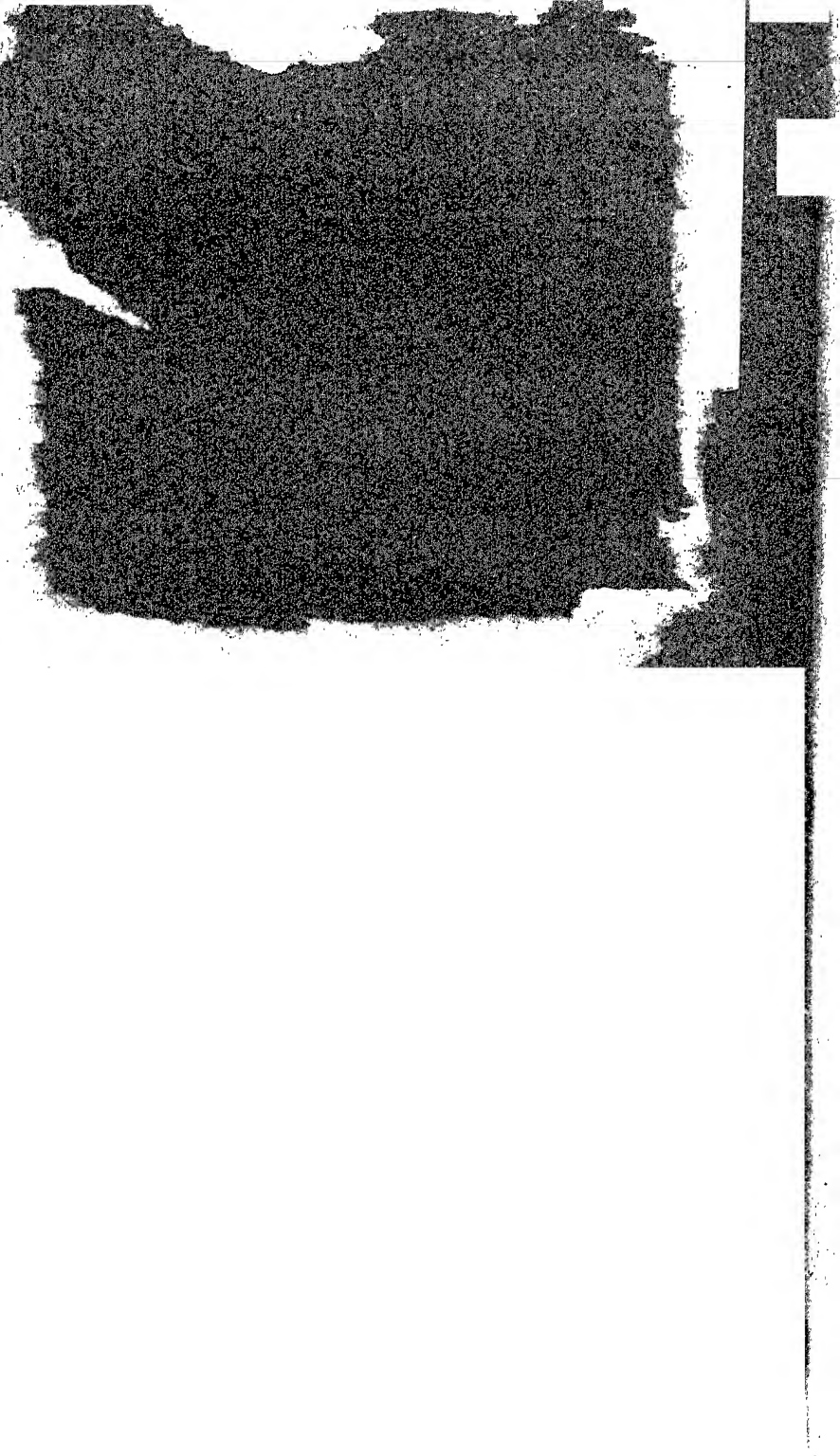
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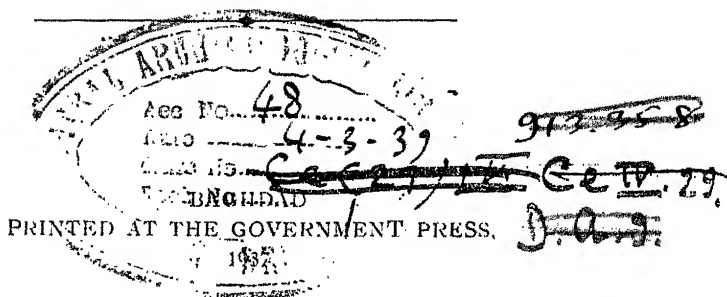
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IRAQ MUSEUM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

1. Visitors are requested to keep to the left, constantly, while going round the Museum. The explanation of objects in this guide starts at the left side of each room and goes on.

2. The wall-cases in every room are allotted numeral numbers while the central cases alphabetical letters. The objects displayed on the walls between the cases, keep their Museum numbers.

3. The objects whose numbers are mentioned in this guide in a particular manner have red wooden slips, on which the numbers are painted in yellow colour, placed near them for distinction.

ROOM I

On the upper storey, ascending by the left staircase:

This room contains early Iraqi antiquities of the Neolithic and Early Sumerian periods, particularly those of the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

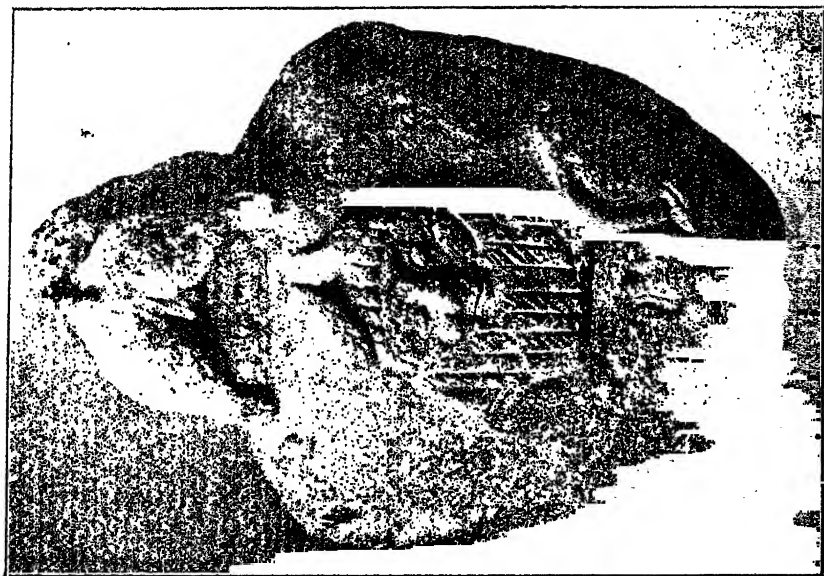
SHOW CASE 1.

SHELF I. Mace heads, carved in stone, inscribed and decorated with animal figures in relief. The outstanding pieces are:

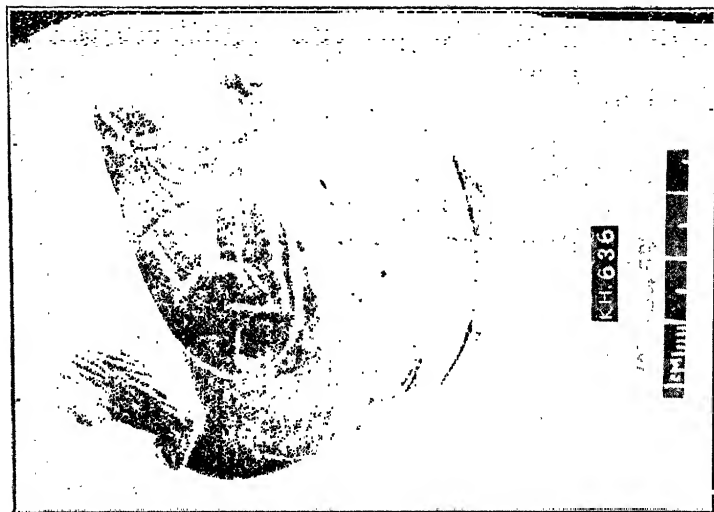
No. 8997. Mace head from Ur, adorned at the sides with three human-headed reclining bulls one following the other and four lines of Sumerian inscription. On top is a figure of a lion crouchant. (Fig. 1).

No. 15459. Mace head from Khafaje, with two figures of lions crouchant back to back on the top, bearing a Sumerian inscription. (Fig. 2).

No. 22472. Figure of bull in the round, from Warka, of fine workmanship, whose body is carved out in limestone and was originally inlaid with precious stones, while the legs are cast in silver. Dating from the end of the fourth millennium B.C.



No. 8997 (Fig. 1. Room 1. Case 1.)



No. 15459 (Fig. 1. Room 1. Case 1)

No. 22483. Miniature figure of goat in gold, discovered at Warka and belongs to the end of the fourth millennium B.C.

SHELF II. Bead necklaces of rock crystal, carnelian, shell and a kind of black stone as well as a number of amulets made of various materials in a variety of forms, discovered at Warka and are of the Jamdat Nasr period.

The plaque fixed to the back of the show case has a collection of human figures carved out in mother-of-pearl with the intention of being inlaid on a background of a different material. All were found at Tall Asmar and belong to the Early Dynastic period of the first half of the third millennium B.C.

SHELF III. Necklaces of elongated lentoid beads of shell cores, double conoid beads made of frit, as well as a third type of discoids of limestone and a fourth form of beads cut out of shell spirals. There are also amulets of various shapes and materials, pieces of thin gold foil, horns and ears of animals, being parts of figures, all discovered in one layer of the Jamdat Nasr period at Warka of the end of the fourth millennium B.C.

CASE 1-a

This case contains objects in supplement of Cases 1 and 3 which belong to the Early Sumerian period, from the Jamdat Nasr and the Early Dynastic periods. They were found at the Sumerian sites of Warka and of the province of Eshnunna.

SHELVES I and II.—Stone vessels and fragments.

SHELF III. Amulets in stone, shell and mother-of-pearl and some jewellery.

SHELF IV. Various beads of stone and shell.

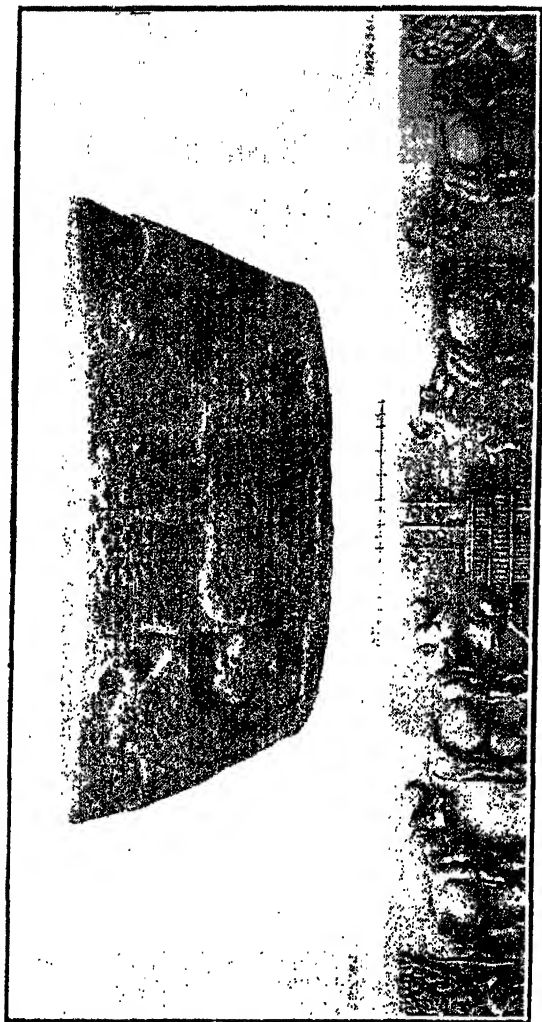
Near the Wall between Case I and Case II:

No. 5. Diorite statue from Ur, representing Entemena, patesi of ancient "Lagash" Tello, bearing an inscription on the right shoulder and back, recording the name of that patesi as well as his titles and prominent deeds. Of the Early Dynastic period in the first half of the third millennium B.C.

CASE 2.

Containing tumblers, bowls, plates, cups and other vases, carved out in various stones in a variety of shapes representing the Jamdat Nasr period. Of the end of the fourth millennium B.C. The outstanding pieces are:

SHELF I.—No. 24361. A green stone bowl from Khafaje, adorned in the outside with a scene of cows, calves and a farmyard. Of the Jamdat Nasr period or the end of the fourth millennium B.C. (Fig. 3).



No. 24361. Fig. 3. Room 1. Case 2.

No. 8517. Green stone tumbler from Kish, with a fine stand made of twisted copper wire, of the Jamdat Nasr period. (Fig. 4).



No. 8517. Fig. 4. Room 1. Case 2.

Beside case 2:

No. 23477. A stela of black basalt, damaged, discovered at Warka, representing a scene of lion hunt by the inhabitants of 'Iraq during the Jamdat Nasr period at the end of the fourth millennium B.C. The style of this stela shows certain relations with objects

known as: 'Blau monuments' and a certain Early Egyptian relief. (Fig. 5).



No. 23477. Fig. 5. Room 1. Case 2.

No. 23479. A cast of a mosaic façade discovered in the fourth archaic Sumerian stratum at Warka, between two flights of stairs of the temple E-anna. The mosaic panels adorning the recesses of the façade are those originally discovered. These date back to the period known as the Uruk period in the last half of the fourth millennium B.C.

Near the wall between the two mosaic façades:

No. 15206. Limestone statue. minus head, discovered at Warka, representing a squatting female. Date uncertain.

No. 23478. One of the E-anna temple mosaic façades. This mosaic is composed of the original baked clay cones with coloured tops, restored in the same style as found in the excavations. It is of the same period as the preceding façade.

Two small show cases placed over the E-Anna Façade:

(a) A collection of various examples of Sumerian mosaic, some in the form of cones in baked clay and stone of different sizes and others in the shape of plaques whose faces are decorated with incised circles and double circles. These pieces were inlaid on the mosaic walls to increase their decoration. They are of the third Archaic stratum of the E-anna temple of the fourth millennium B.C.

(b) A collection of baked clay figures and plaques of various shapes and sizes, from the ancient walls of the façade of E-anna, of the fourth millennium B.C.

CASE 3.

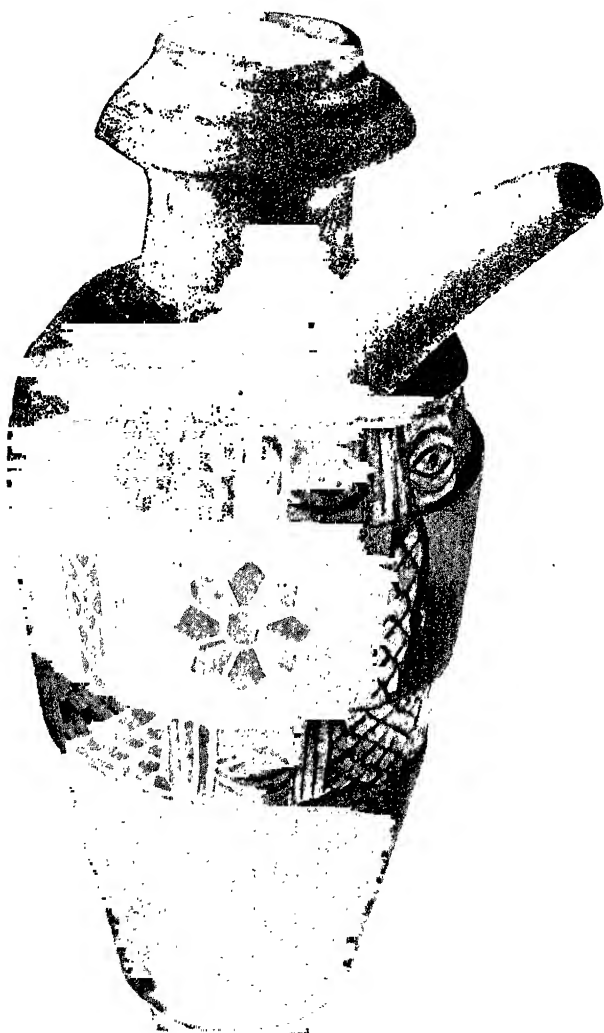
Including a valuable collection comprising a silver spouted vase and a variety of stone vases and bowls, some were inlaid with mosaic which had partly fallen off and some are plain. The outstanding pieces are:

SHELF I.—No. 19293. A silver spherical spouted vase, possibly used for pouring libation; having an horizontal spout forming part of the mouth. Discovered at Warka, of the Jamdat Nasr period. (Fig. 6).



No. 19293. Fig. 6. Room 1. Case 3.

No. 19171. A black stone jug, decorated with two bands of mosaic executed in fine pieces of coloured shell and a number of inlaid rosettes. Discovered at Warka, of the Jamdat Nasr period. (Fig. 7).



No. 19171. Fig. 7. Room 1. Case 3

No. 19675. A fragment of a large green stone vase, carved in relief with a figure of a deity leading animals, an eagle attacking an ibex, two lions fighting a deity and other scenes, discovered at Khafaje and dates back to about the first half of the third millennium B.C. (Fig. 8).



No. 19675. Fig. 8. Room 1. Case 3.

SHELF I. A number of stone vessels with inlay of mother-of-pearl including a shell lamp with mosaic of mother-of-pearl. From Khafaje. Of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF II.—No. 11959. A black stone bowl from Ur, adorned, in the outside, with figures in relief representing five oxen with pro-

nounced muscular details and an ear of corn projecting from over the back of each figure. Of the Jamdat Nasr period. (Fig. 9).



No. 11959. Fig. 9. Room 1. Case 3.

No. 10786. A white limestone bowl, decorated in relief with figures of sheep having long dropping fleece. Of the Jamdat Nasr period.

No. 16494. A white limestone bowl from Ur, decorated with figures in relief representing lions attacking bulls. Of the Jamdat Nasr period.

No. 19788. A ground plan drawn on both sides of a clay tablet, from Tall Asmar, believed to be the ground plan of a temple, as it represents a temple courtyard and its surrounding parts. Of the middle of the third millennium B.C.

SHELF III. Here are exhibited alabaster lamps and votive bowls possibly used for cosmetics and show very high workmanship. Discovered in the cemetery of the Jamdat Nasr period at Ur. The outstanding pieces are:

No. 18279. Bowl with a pedestal in form of two lions attacking a bull.

No. 16394. Bowl with pedestal in the form of a lion in the round

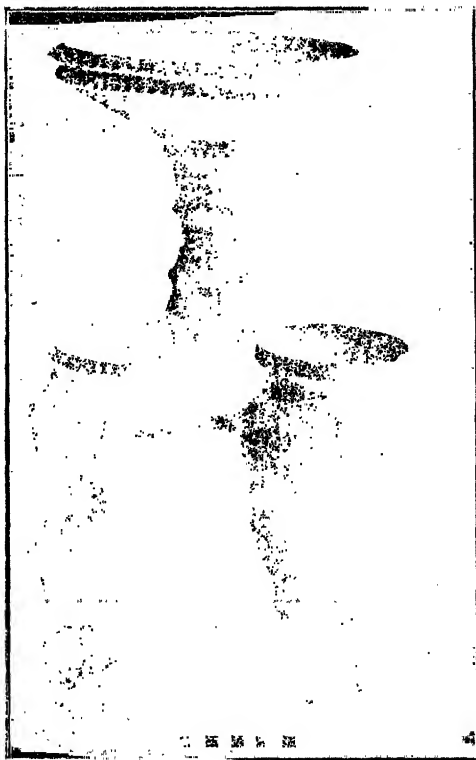
No. 19842. Bowl, from Ur, with a pedestal in the form of a sheep in the round.

No. 12247. Bowl with a pedestal in the form of a reclining bull carrying a bowl on the head.

No. 20489. Bowl with a pedestal in the form of a calf in the round

SHELF IV. Stone vessels, one of which, bearing No. 10780 has the carvings prepared to take an inlay and other vessels of various shapes and sizes of the Jamdat Nasr period.

SHELF V. No. 19813. Baked clay object, from Khafaje, composed of two conical vases, on one side of which is a model of a building with two doors and one window. On the top is a circular table, fixed there for incense burning or for the purpose of displaying offerings. This composite object is being completely borne on the backs of two animals ridden by two attendants and having four wheels. Of the Early Dynastic period, of the first half of the third millennium B.C. (Fig. 10).



No. 19813. Fig. 10. Room 1. Case 3.

No. 24365. Pottery vase, in the form of a bird, employed to pour libation in the Sin Temple altar at Khafaje. Of the Jamdat Nasr period of the end of the fourth millennium B.C.

CASE 4.

This case contains various flint and obsidian implements used for cutting, smoothing, scraping, hunting, ploughing and other purposes. They are of the paleolithic and neolithic periods.

CASE 5.

Votive stone plaques decorated with various figures possibly fixed to the walls of the temple shrines, representing a phase of the religious life of the inhabitants of 'Iraq during the Early Dynastic period. The most outstanding of them are:

SHELF I.—No. 14661. A limestone plaque, of a square shape, pierced in the centre and having three horizontal registers of figures carved in bas-relief. About three quarters of this plaque were discovered at Khafaje. The missing fragment belonging to an almost similar plaque was found at Ur. Fig. 11 shows the fragment placed in such a manner as to complete the missing part of the plaque.

The first register represents from right to left, a person, possibly the king himself, with the hair dropping from the head over the shoulders, a long beard hanging over the breast and wearing a skirt in the form of sheep skin. He is sitting on his throne and receiving from an attendant what may be a wine cup, while a third person resembling the attendant is playing on a musical instrument. This register represents on the left, a woman with short cut hair, who may be the queen herself, wearing plain dresses, with a maid in attendance having long hairs dropping over her shoulders and wearing a fleece skirt. These two women are represented as entertaining each other with drinks. Behind them is a person holding a cup with the right hand and a basket with the left.

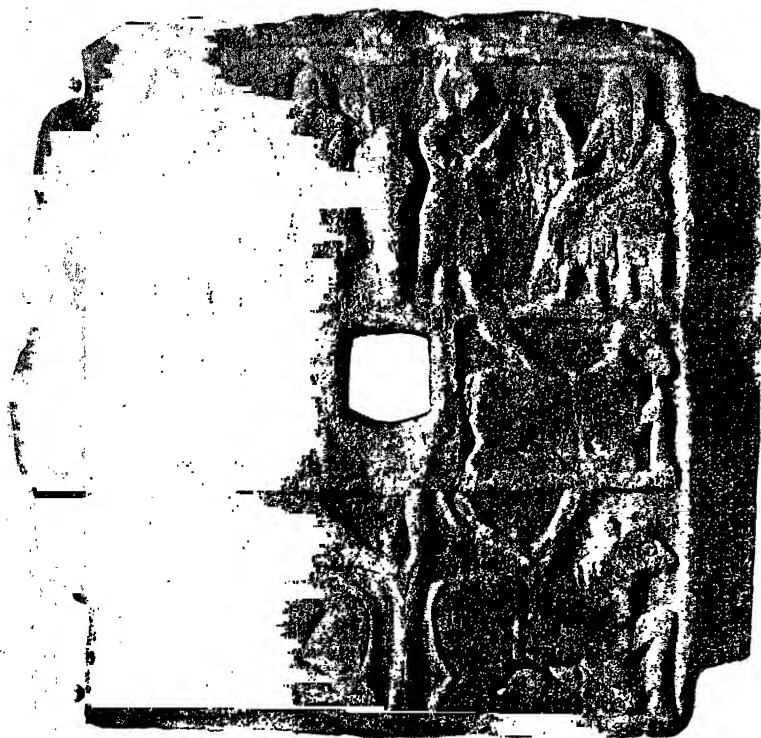
The second register represents, on the right, a person conducting a deer and carrying a square shaped jar. On the left are two persons carrying a large jar suspended on a pole whose ends rest on their shoulders.

The third register represents a votive chariot, covered with a skin with fringed edges, drawn by four horses preceded by a pedestrian carrying in his hand a long stick in a vertical position. Two other pedestrians follow, one holding the reins of the horses with his left and a stick with his right hand, while the other walks behind holding with both hands one end of a pole which rests on his shoulder with a vase hanging at the other. (Fig. 11).



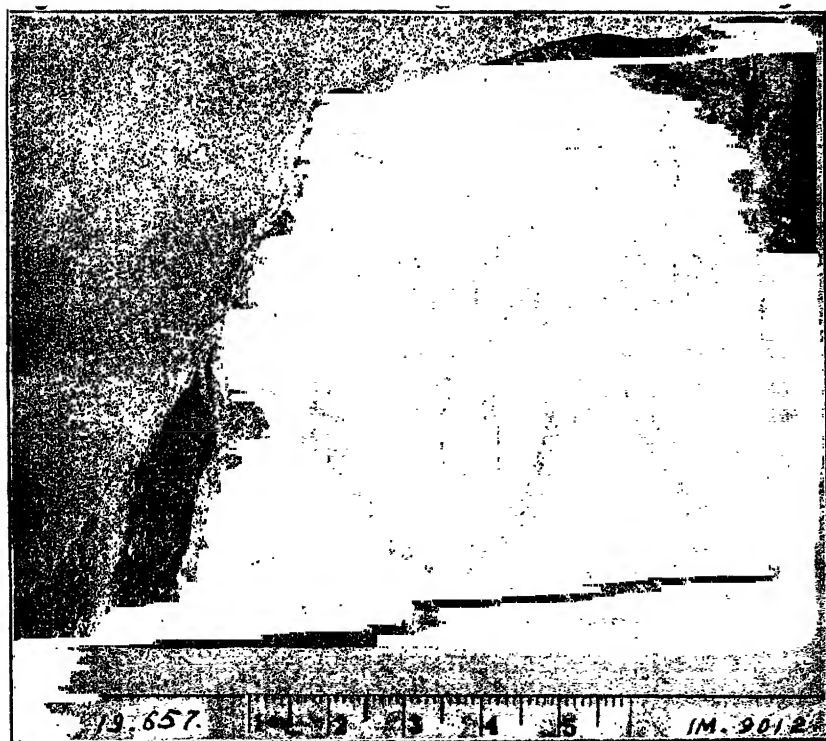
No. 14661. Fig. 11. Room 1. Case 5.

SHELF II.—No. 19794. Limestone plaque, square shaped, pierced in the centre, decorated with figures carved in bas-relief in three horizontal registers. The first representing two scenes with human figures seated and receiving drinks each from the attendant in front of him with a large jar resting on the ground in between, while the second and third registers represent four reclining calves on a ground with plants. (Fig. 12).



No. 19794. Fig. 12. Room 1. Case 5.

SHELF II.—No. 9012. A stone plaque with two boxers carved out in bas-relief. Both are represented naked except for a cache-sex and gloves. They are standing in the same attitude one towards the other in a manner quite identical with the present day boxing scenes. (Fig. 13).



No. 9012. Fig. 13. Case 5.

SHELF III.—No. 857. A plaster cast of a plaque from Tall Ubaid, representing the two emblems of strength and power. One is a human-headed bull with two horns and a long beard emblematic of the identity of the deity, and the second is a lion-headed eagle perching over the back of the bull attacking its rear. (Fig. 14).



No. 857. Fig. 14. Room 1. Case 5.

SHELF IV.—No. 15734. An alabaster object from Tall Asmar, carved in bas-relief on both sides. The obverse represent two persons in the attitude of adoration, standing face to face with a human head looking down on them in between. Behind each of the figures is a minor figure of an attendant. The reverse shows a dragon in the form of an animal with long neck and tail, having a snake head.

This animal is taken as a seat for the body of the god whose head was shown looking down in between the two worshippers of the obverse. On the right side of the dragon is a dwarf worshipper and on the left is a person sitting in a peculiar way and holding up one arm towards the head of the animal as if in personal defence. This object dates back to the Early Dynastic period in the first half of the third millennium B.C. (Fig. 15).



No. 15734. Fig. 15. Room 1. Case 5.

No. 15547. Two fragments of a stone plaque carved out in relief with a matrimonial scene of a god and goddess. Of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF V.—No. 24341. A stone figure of a lion-headed eagle, with pictographic inscription. Discovered at Khafaje. Of the Early Dynastic period in the first half of the third millennium B.C.

CENTRAL CASES.

CASE "A".

No. 19169. A conical shaped limestone jug from Warka, well preserved. Decorated outside with figures in high relief representing two bulls attacked by two lions from behind. It has a spout quite near to the neck and at the point overlooking the bulls' heads. At either side of the spout is a figure of a lion carved out in the round. This is considered one of the best examples of high relief carving of the Jamdat Nasr period yet discovered at Warka. (Fig. 16).



No. 19169. Fig. 16. Case "A".

No. 19822. A stone statuette of a woman of the first half of the third millennium B.C., from Ur, having smiling lips and a well dressed hair, short cut at the back. Both shoulders are naked. She is represented wearing a kilt of sheep skin. The forehead and temples are framed with fine pieces of lapis lazuli inlay. Of the Early Dynastic period. (Fig. 17).



No. 19822. Fig 17. Room 1. Case "A".

A collection of statuettes of various sizes, partly complete and partly broken and incomplete, discovered at different historical sites such as Ur, Kish, Khafaje and Warka...etc., representing the ability and skill of the sculptors of the Early Dynastic period in 'Iraq.

CASE "B."

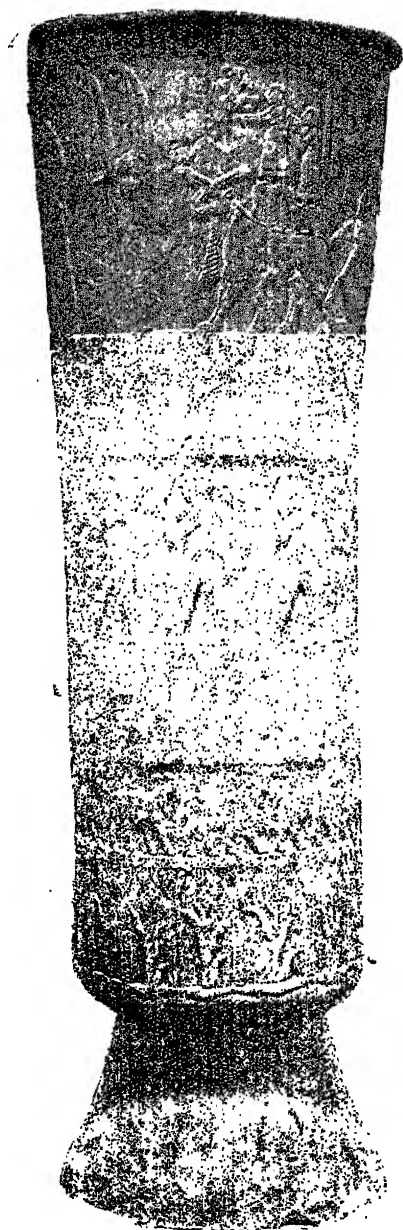
No. 19606. A votive vase from Warka, carved out in a gypsum stone resembling alabaster. This was found in a badly broken state in the Jamdat Nasr stratum of that site where a large number of beads and a quantity of cult objects were also found. This vase is carved in bas-relief in four registers whose details are as follows:—

First register: A procession of prominent personality (a king ?) followed by a number of priests carrying offerings to the goddess Innin. The vase is almost complete except for one fragment which should contain the figure of the king of which only one foot and a portion of the lower part of the dress remain. Behind the king stands his attendant bearing both ends of the belt of his dress while a naked Sumerian priest precedes him in the attitude of offering a basket full of fruits and corn to the goddess Innin who is represented in three various forms. (a) as a woman wearing part of the goddess headdress and receiving the cult gifts. (b) in the form of two emblems recognised, through the pictographic inscriptions, as representing that goddess, and (c) as a ram which is the emblem of the goddess Innin, carrying on its back an edifice with two steps, possibly representing a ziggurat. On the higher step is a man holding with both hands an emblem which in archaic writing means "EN", while on the lower step stands another man in the attitude of adoration with an emblem of the goddess Innin in the background. Behind these emblems, which represent the goddess Innin, are the offerings mentioned above comprising two vases, of similar shape as the vase which forms this subject, two figures of animals, a goat and a lion below which are two round vases standing on pedestals, and possibly containing bread, followed by two baskets containing fruit and ears of corn with a ram's head and three other unrecognizable objects in the background.

The second register: Figures of nine priests carrying in their hands various vases, cauldrons, baskets, bowls and a spouted jar all full of votive liquid and dry substances.

The third register: Ten sheep and rams arranged: a sheep, a ram in file and so forth.

The fourth register: This is separated from the third by a narrow margin and merely represents thirteen palmtrees and a similar number of ears of corn. At the bottom are two waved lines possibly emblematic of two canals being the source of life to the trees. (Fig. 18).



No. 19606. Fig. 18. Room 1. Case "B"



No. 8969. Fig 19. Room 1. Case "C"

CASE "C."

No. 8969. Copper statuette from Khafaje, representing a naked person, probably a priest, having a long beard and two nats hanging over the shoulders. On the top of the head is a four-spiked head-dress. The arms are held out and the hands clasped in a peculiar way. He has a rope band around the waist and is represented standing on a stand, with four legs. The back bears a Sumerian inscription. Of the Early Dynastic period. (Fig. 19).

This case contains, besides the copper statuette mentioned above a number of various stone statuettes illustrating the stone sculpture of that period. They illustrate further the various types of dresses worn by the people and the contemporary types of hair dress especially common to the ladies. The most prominent pieces are:

No. 19752. A statuette from Tall Asmar ancient Eshnunna representing a god with black painted beard and waved hairs hanging over the shoulders, the upper half of the body naked and the lower half covered with a plaited skirt fringed from above the knees. This statuette has abnormally large round eyes inlaid of shell and black stone, standing on a round pedestal engraved in front with a scene of two animals and an eagle with widespread wings in the centre and plants in the background. (Fig. 20).

No. 19751. A limestone statuette of a goddess from Tall Asmar, in a peculiar attire leaving the right arm and shoulder naked and having two large round eyes. She is represented standing on an oval shaped pedestal fitted on the left with the two feet and legs of a smaller statuette. (Fig. 20).

No. 20083. A black stone statuette from Khafaje, almost complete, representing a man standing over a pedestal with his hands clasped on the breast. Having a long beard and wearing a cap resembling a turban leaving the hair curled up above the forehead to be seen from underneath. He has two inlaid eyes and a very projecting nose. He is represented wearing a dress similar to sheep skin furs leaving all the upper part of the body naked.

Similar statues in the round were first discovered (1) at Ashshur (Qal'at Shergat), (2) at Samarra, (3) at Khafaje and Tall Asmar, (4) at Ur (5) at Tall Hariri, the ancient site of Mâri situated on the river Euphrates, in the vicinity of Albu Kemal.



Fig. 20. Case "C".

ROOM II.

The objects exhibited in this room are mostly those of Ancient Iraq of the fourth and third millennia B.C., in other terms those belonging to the periods of Al Ubaid, Uruk, Jamdat Nasr, Early Dynastic, Akkadian and late Sumerian.

CASE 1.

A collection of painted pottery vases and a number of clay figurines in the round discovered at various historical sites and belonging to Al Ubaid period of the first half of the fourth millennium B.C.

The collection in question is composed of cups, and bowls with black painted animal and geometric designs of which the outstanding pieces are:

SHELF II.—No. 498. A vase from Tall Ubaid, handmade. i.e. made without the help of the potter's wheel, with rounded base, decorated with a pattern of a design close to basket twisting painted in black.

SHELF III.—No. 25129. Pottery tumbler from Tello, with pointed base and cylindrical shape, decorated round the body and rim with bands of various width. (Fig 21).



Fig. 21. Room II. Case 1.

SHELF II. The figurines in the round comprise miniature human figurines from Ur, representing a naked woman suckling a child at her left breast. The features of both mother and child are not human. The woman has prominent bosses of clay applied to both shoulders, possibly representing either the amulets worn or tattoo marks. She has a piece of bitumen of conical shape on top of the head to represent the hair. (Fig. 22).



No. 8574

No. 8564

Fig. 22. Room II. Case 1.

SHELF II.—No. 8574. A small clay figure, from Ur, quite identical with the previous one No. 8564 except that this one bears no child. (Fig. 22).

CASE 2.

The collection exhibited in this case is supplementary to that of the preceding one and comprises cauldrons, jugs, and other large vessels of which the outstanding ones are:—

SHELF. I.—No. 8589. Spouted vase from Ur, with a semi-spherical body. It has a cylindrical neck with an arched handle and a spout.

SHELF III.—No. 8590. Pottery spouted vase of a conical shape, rounded shoulders and a mouth covered with a lead bowl, upside down, with a cylindrical spout close to it.

SHELF IV.—24229. Large pottery urn from Fara (Shur-ruppak) with a conical base and a shallow lipped neck turned to the outside, and a handle and two spouts quite close to the mouth. It is decorated on the shoulder with two bands of painted geometrical pattern and is of the second half of the fourth millennium B.C.

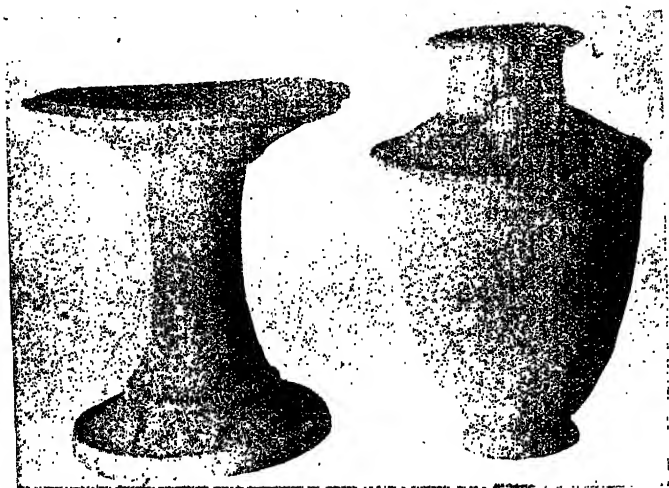
CASE 3.

Is composed of two parts:

First—from left: Contains pottery vases of various types grouped together to facilitate illustrating the development of every type throughout the successive periods beginning from the Jamdat Nasr period, i.e., the last quarter of the fourth millennium B.C. It is therefore possible that the visitor would find a vase of the fourth millennium B.C. exhibited side by side another, connected to it by the type but belonging to the second millennium B.C. The most outstanding examples are:—

SHELF IV.—No. 16016. Large pottery jar from Khafaje, of a conical shape with a circular base and a truncated shoulder; decorated with incised geometrical design. It has a large rim turned to the outside and a spout quite close to it with a figure of ram fixed on each side in a manner suggesting animals drinking from a water source. Of the Early Dynastic period.

No. 1805. Conical pottery vase from Kish, having a ring base and decorated round the shoulder with a band of incised lines in fishbone pattern. It has a cylindrical neck with a plain rim and a handle in the form of a woman having a prominent nose and very pronounced breasts. Of the Early Dynastic period of the first half of the third millennium B.C. (Fig 23).



No. 1820

No. 1805

Fig. 23. Room II. Case 3.

SHELF V.—No. 1820. Pottery incense burner from Kish, having a ring base indented in the bottom and decorated with incised line geometrical pattern. Of the Early Dynastic period. (Fig. 23).

SHELF V.—No. 24765. Pottery vase from Kish, with three handles, a cylindrical neck, and a body decorated with incised fish-bone pattern. The body is further adorned with three various scenes divided from each other by square compartment filled in with a multiplication sign. The first scene represents an animal in the form of a wild boar with a fish underneath; the second represents the same animal with a snake, and the third two palmtrees one standing straight up and the other leaning to one side. Of the Early Dynastic period.

No. 8614. A conical shaped vase from Tello. The upper part of the shoulder is decorated with incised geometric design and the lower part with two fields of decorations in relief. The first representing two bulls one facing the other and a palmtree in between, the second scene is that of ibexes facing each other separated by a palmtree. Of the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

Second part to the right:—

The vases exhibited in this part of the case differ from those exhibited in the first part in shapes, but they are displayed according to the same order, and belong to various periods. The most prominent are:—

SHELF IV.—No. 8738. A large water bottle, resembling pilgrim bottles, of the Parthian period c 250 B.C. to 200 A.D.

SHELF V.—No. 8741. Pottery vase from Tello, cylindrical shape and convex base. It is perforated all round and may have been possibly used as incense burner or strainer.

CASE 4.

This case is also divided into two parts and the contents are exhibited in the same order as the previous one. Most of the exhibits in it belong to the periods of Uruk, Jamdat Nasr and Early Dynastic. The outstanding examples of the left side are:—

SHELF IV.—No. 6101. Pottery jug from Kish, of spherical shape, flat base, cylindrical neck, having a rim turned to the outside and a narrow mouth with a conical spout quite close to it. Of the end of the fourth millennium B.C.

SHELF V.—No. 835. Large jug from Tall Ubaid with conical base, truncated shoulder and small mouth. This jug has a small spout close to the rim and is of the middle of the fourth millennium B.C.

No. 2647. Vase from Kish, with a pointed conical base, rounded shoulder having four handles in the form of triangles fixed to it and a thin rim. Of the end of the fourth millennium B.C.

SHELF III.—No. 8752. Pottery vase from Ur, decorated with incised pattern resembling a palmtree with wind-blown leaves. Of the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

The outstanding examples in the right side are:—

SHELF V.—No. 5497. Pot, presented, with high cylindrical neck and three handles and an almost spherical shape. Having on the outside a black painted Aramaic inscription dealing with omens of guarding a woman with her husband and children against the evil of the genius Giblis, of the seventh century A.D.

No. 1261. Vase from Ur, with conical base and rounded shoulders and a neck with a deep line band whose rim is turned to the outside, and resembling generally the modern water-coolers of Mosul. Of the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

CASE 5.

Containing copper utensils of various shapes and sizes comprising cauldrons, jugs, cups, strainers, boxes...etc., of daily use. These were discovered at various sites and are mostly of the Early Dynastic period, the first half of the third millennium B.C. The outstanding pieces are:—

SHELF I.—No. 8499. Copper bucket from Ur, with a spherical body, round base and a beautifully shaped neck having a wire handle fixed to two sides of the rim. Of the second half of the third millennium B.C.

SHELF II.—No. 8528. Two copper bulls' hoofs from Ur, belonging to a bull's figure of natural size.

Nos. 8524 & 8529. Copper jug and tray from Ur.

SHELF IV.—No. 8512. Two scale pans from Ur.

CASE 6.

Contains various examples of stone vases representing the manufacture of vases in alabaster and other stones during the Jamdat Nasr and Early Dynastic periods. These were discovered at various sites.

CASE 7.

Contains examples of decorated stone vases, inscribed and plain, partly representing this line of manufacture in the Early Dynastic and later periods, i.e., the first half of the third millennium B.C. Discovered at various sites of which the more important are Ur, Kish, and Uruk. The most prominent vases of this collection are:—

SHELF I.—No. 1176. Fragment of a bowl from Ur, carved in obsidian in a delicacy which resembles the present day glass ware. It is inscribed with a very minute cuneiform characters of about the 24th century B.C.

No. 408. Fragment of a black stone cup from Ur, carved in relief with a figure of a man kneeling down and holding up in both hands two vases with water flowing out. It is symbolical of the importance of water.

SHELF II.—No. 14575. Fragment of a grey stone vase, purchased, decorated with design in relief which may be taken as symbolical representation of mountains.

No. 5926. Stone bowl from Kish, decorated with very regular basket-work pattern.

No. 14626. Fragment of bowl from Ur, decorated with inlaid designs of shell and lapis lazuli. This was restored in the 'Iraq Museum laboratory. (Group fig. 24).

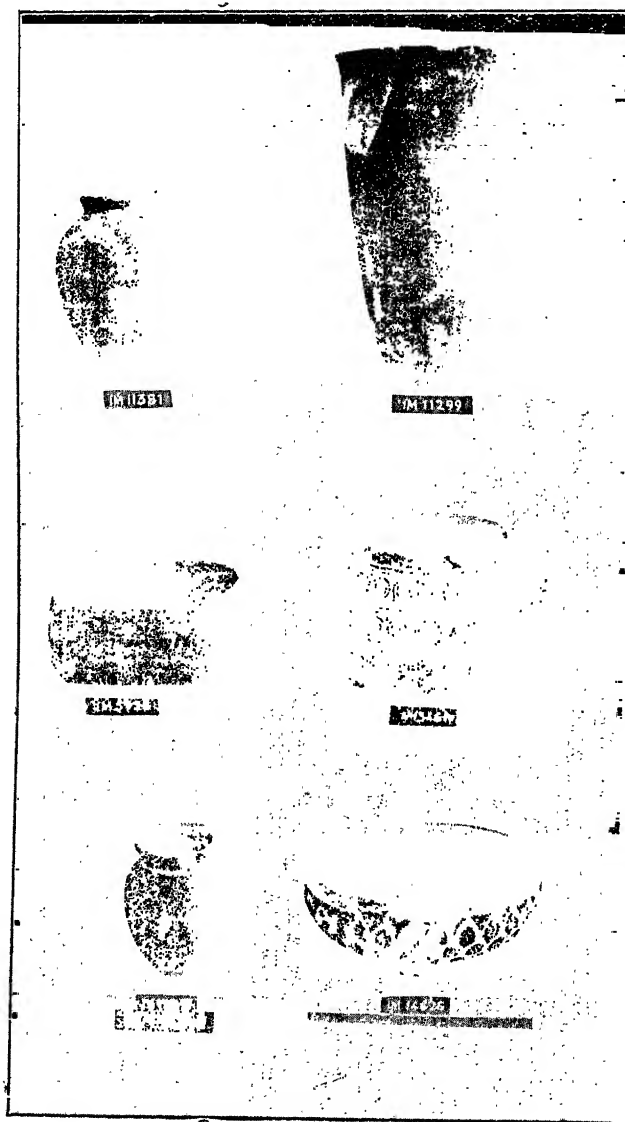


Fig. 24. Room II. Case 7.

SHELF II.—No. 9143. Small marble bowl, purchased, shallow, decorated with figures of scorpions in relief outside the rim.

No. 293. Grey stone spouted bowl from Ur, of hemispherical shape, decorated outside the rim with a band of circles.

SHELF IV. No. 10772. Alabaster vase, purchased, from Larsa, having two copper ribbon bands and a broken copper wire handle.

CASE 8.

This case contains a collection of pottery vases of fine modelling, painted with designs in multicolour and well known as the 'Jamdat Nasr' polychrome ware of the end of the fourth millennium B.C. Discovered at the sites of Kish, Fara, Ur, Warka. (Group Fig. 25).

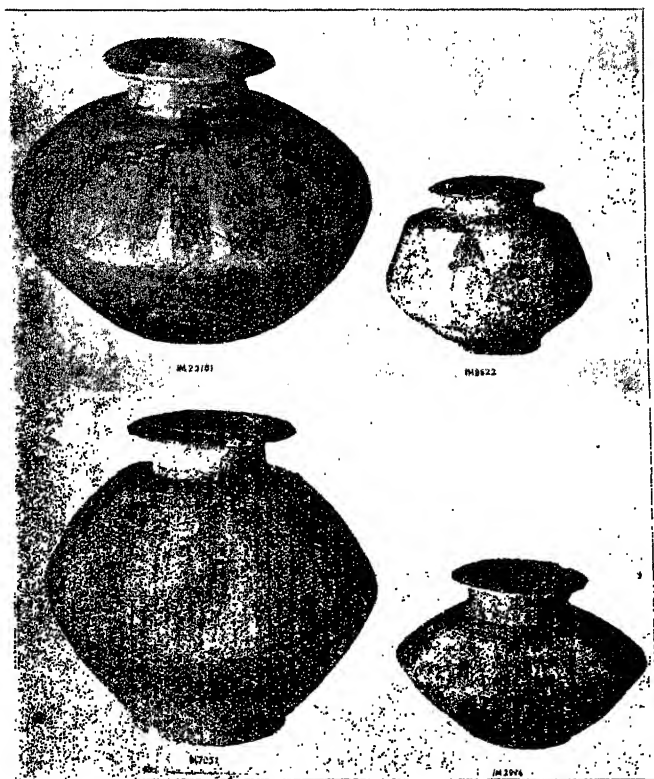


Fig. 25. Room II. Case 8.

CASE 9.

Two skulls and a wrist bone of two Sumerian Princesses found buried together with their jewelleries in the Royal Cemetery at Ur. These are two of the numerous skulls discovered at that cemetery. Their parrures comprise gold ribbons, silver pins with lapis lazuli ball heads, large double-crescent gold earrings, necklaces of beads of carnelian, lapis lazuli and gold, bracelets, silver wreath in form of a reversed triangle with pointed end and three branches ending each in a gold rosette with a blue centre piece of lapis lazuli, of the Early Dynastic period in the first half of the third millennium B.C.

CASE 10.

Contains various examples of copper battle axes, vases and other instruments such as a strainer, a ladle, a bucket, a fish-hook, a sickle, a fish spear...etc. This collection completes the one exhibited in Case 5 and belongs mostly to the first half of third millennium B.C.

The most outstanding pieces are:—

No. 9448. Two miniature copper scale pans from Ur, possibly used by goldsmiths for weighing gold and other jewellery of small size.

No. 14623. Fishing implement from Ur, three spiked, known to-day in 'Iraq as "Fala" 'fishing spear'.

Between Case 10 and Case 11:

No. 26670. A large urn-shaped clay pot, found in a small shrine among the private houses at Tall Asmar, having as decoration figures of snakes attacking worshippers and representations of scorpions, a beast of prey, tortoises, birds and a calf in relief adorning the rim and sides of the pot. This seems to demonstrate the snake-worship in Babylonia about 2000 B.C.

CASE 11.

This case includes various stone and metal objects of which the most prominent are:—

SHELF I.—No. 8461. A large bowl from Ur, carved out of grey stone, having a round base with a thin circular pedestal and a rim curved to the outside. Of the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

SHELF II.—No. 27900. Zoomorphic pottery vase in the form of a bull. Discovered at Khafaje, of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF III.—Nos. 8294 & 8909. Two silver libation jugs and trays from Ur, giving an idea of the early use of such vessels which are still familiar to the inhabitants of this country. Of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF IV.—No. 23462. Copper bowl from Ur, of an almost hemispherical shape, having a bell-shaped base and a semi-cylindrical spout. Of the Jamdat Nasr period.

CASE 12.

Upper Part:—

No. 5572. An alabaster statue from Bismaya (ancient *Adab*) of grotesque modelling, dedicated to the goddess 'Nin Shupur'. The hair is dressed up in a way quite similar to the gold wig No. 8269 from Ur. It has a beard and wears a sheep skin kilt covering the left shoulder. It bears an inscription over the right shoulder and is of the 28th century B.C.

Lower Part:—

No. 13246. A semi-circular stone stela; possibly a boundary stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription mentioning the patesi Ur-Nanshe of about 2700 B.C.

CASE 13.

This is a collection which completes the exhibits in Cases 6 & 7 in this room and the contents of Case 2 in Room I, and belongs to the Jamdat Nasr and the Early Dynastic periods.

STONE RELIEF.

No. 2670. A broken stone slab, carved in relief with the figure of 'EA' the god of the city *Eridu*, known as the water god. This deity is here represented holding a vase from which water is pouring out in two jets and fishes swimming on both sides. The sculptor may have possibly wanted to symbolize by this the power of that god over the water. About 2300 B.C.

CENTRAL CASES.

CASE "A".

Vertical Part:—

A collection of amulets carved in animal forms of different stones and discovered in various sites. They belong mostly to and are characteristic for the Jamdat Nasr period, and partly to the end of the fourth millennium B.C. (Group Fig. 26).

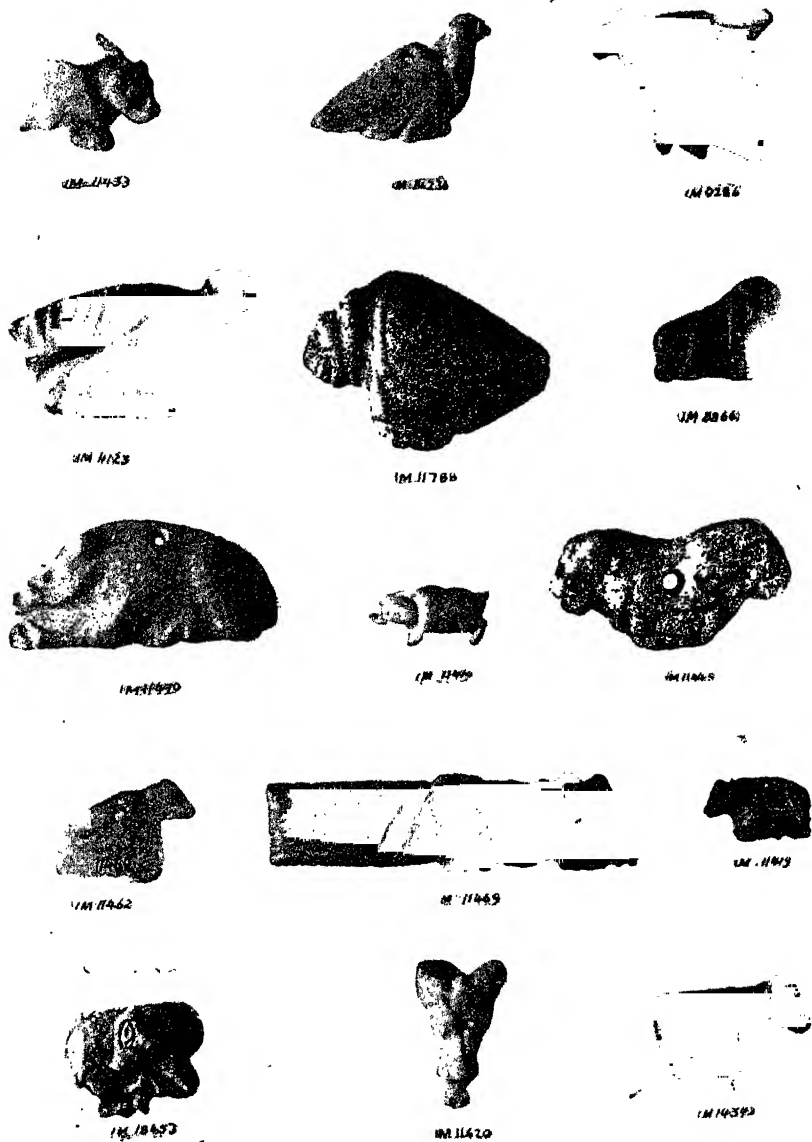
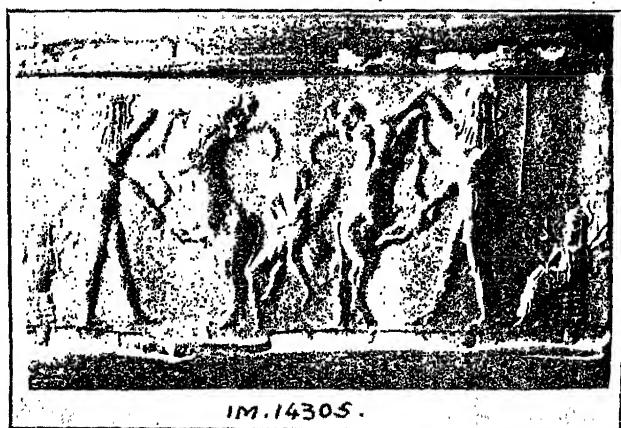


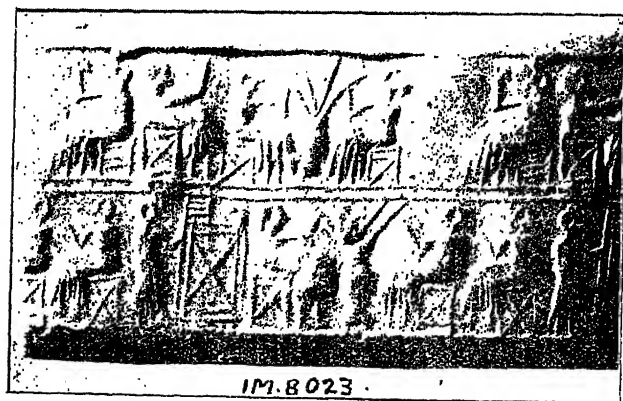
Fig. 26. Room II. Case 'A'.

Horizontal Part:—

A valuable collection of cylinder seals of various sizes, engraved on the surface with scenes depicting a number of phases of the religious life of the early Sumerians. They were discovered in various sites and are mostly of the end of the fourth millennium B.C. and partly of the beginning and middle of the third millennium B.C. This collection generally represents the development of the art of stone cutting during the Jamdat Nasr, Early Dynastic and Akkadian

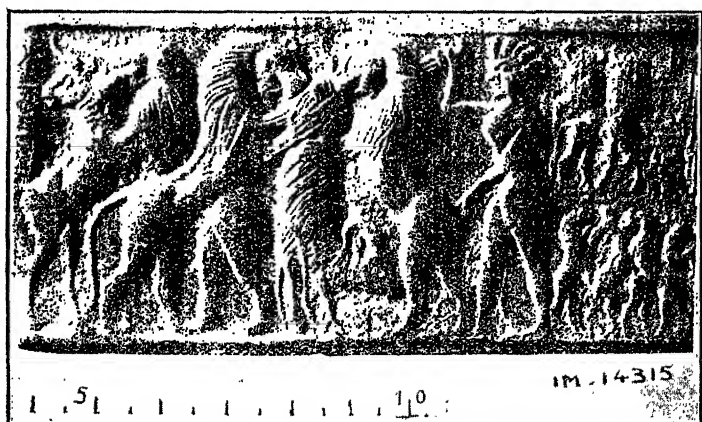


No. 14305. Fig. 27. Room II. Case 'A'.

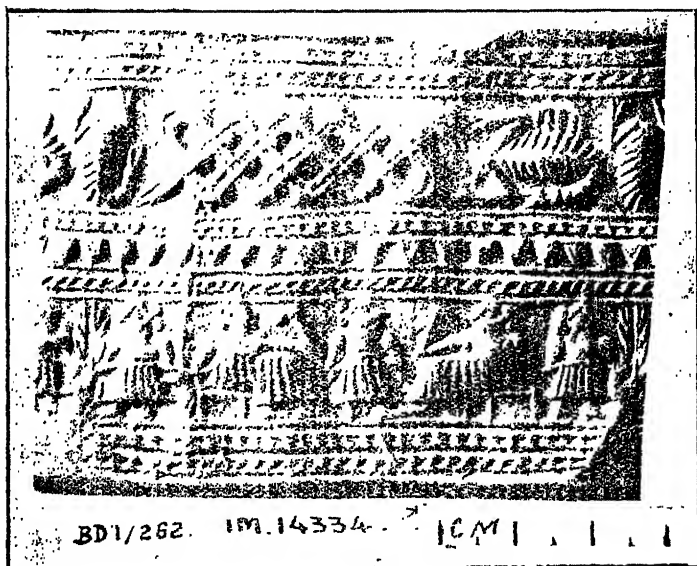


No. 8023. Fig. 28. Room II. Case 'A'.

periods. Impressions of these seals were made on small clay rectangles in the same manner done by the Sumerians themselves. These impressions were photographed for exhibition. (Figs. 27, 28, 29 and 30).



No. 14315. Fig. 29. Room II. Case 'A'.



No. 14334. Fig. 30. Room II. Case 'A'.

CASE "B".

Vertical Part:—

A collection of small objects most of which are amulets of various animal forms, carved of different stones, of the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

Vertical Part, Right:—

No. 27905. A grey gypsum-stone sculpture carved in the lower register with a mythological scene representing lions attacking bulls held by a man at the tails. The upper register is broken away. This was possibly a support to a cult vase of about 3000 B.C., discovered at Tall Agrab.

Horizontal Part:—

A collection of jewellery composed of necklaces of lapis lazuli, gold and carnelian beads, finger rings and pendants of gold and silver, gold ear-rings and silver hair pins, mostly discovered in the royal graves at Ur. They are of the Early Dynastic period. This is one of the cases containing a part of the jewellery found in the Royal Cemetery at Ur and which will later be mentioned.

CASE "C".

Contains another part of the jewellery of the Royal Cemetery of Ur and a number of clay model chariots as well as copper calf heads and rein rings. The most prominent objects of the collection are:—

Vertical Part:—

SHELF I.—No. 8967. A silver object from Ur, having two rings through which passed the reins. This was fixed on the chariot front beam. Between the two rings from above is a silver slab bearing a miniature figure of a wild ass made of electrum, possibly put there as a mascot for good luck.

On the same shelf by the side of this rein-ring is another instrument of the same nature and metal, bearing a miniature figure of a silver bull, (No. 8296). This belongs to the collection discovered in the grave of queen Shub-ad, in the Royal Cemetery at Ur.

There is a third instrument exhibited on the same shelf, and quite identical. It is made of copper and bears a miniature figure of an ass. All are of the Early Dynastic period. (Group fig. 31).

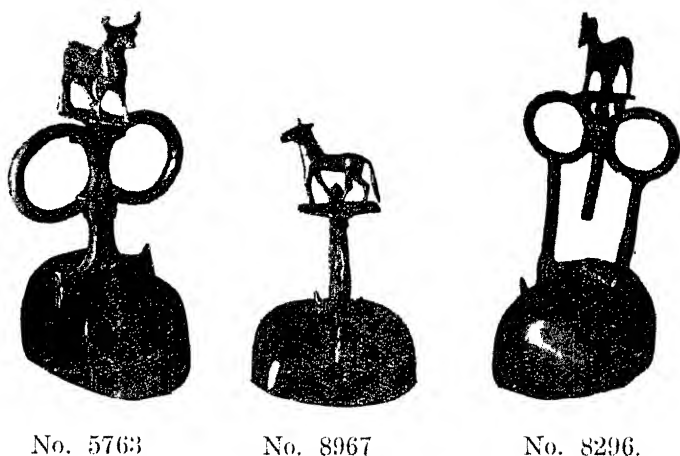


Fig. 31. Room II. (Case 'C').

SHELF II.—No. 25726. Clay model chariot from Kish, having a peculiar driver's seat and a shield standing between him and the horses, decorated on the side facing the driver with a human figure in relief holding a battle axe in one hand and a mace in the other. Possibly of the second half of the third millennium B.C.

No. 1776. A clay model chariot from Kish, having a shield whose side facing the driver is decorated with a human figure holding in the right hand the thunderbolt of *Adad* and in the left the mace of *Ninurta*. The figure is resting one foot on the back of an animal in crouching position.

Vertical Part:—

SHELF I.—Nos. 18653 & 18654. Two copper calf heads, from Ur, of the period of the first dynasty of Ur of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF II.—No. 8973. A plaster cast of a head of a limestone statue, from Ur, representing an 'Iraqi woman of the 24th century B.C., having plaited hairs, combed and waved at the back of the head and tied up on the forehead in a band resembling the Arab headgear, known to day as "*Ayal*".

SHELF II.—No. 8974. A plaster cast of a head of a black stone statue from Ur, representing a woman with bobbed hair tied up with a ribbon on the forehead. Of the end of third millennium B.C. (Fig. 32).



No. 1082

No. 8974

Fig. 32. Room 11. Case 'C'.

No. 1082. A black stone head of a statue from Ur, of the third dynasty of Ur period, about 2300 B.C. (Fig 32).

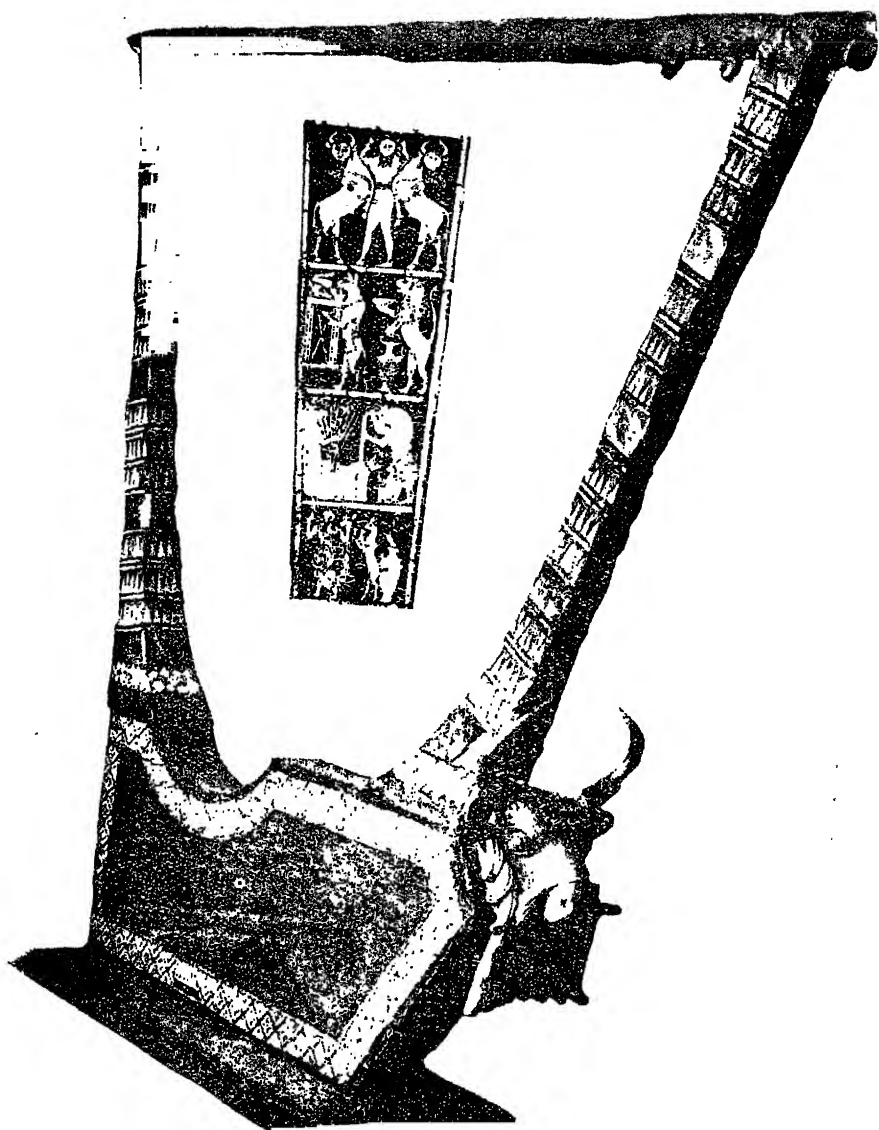
Horizontal Part:—

Contains a valuable collection of various jewellery from the Royal Cemetery at Ur.

CASE "D".

No. 8694. Lyre with a wooden sound box, discovered in the Royal Cemetery at Ur. It is decorated with mosaics in geometric patterns composed of pieces of lapis lazuli and two other kinds of coloured stones. It has a bull's head in gold with shell and lapis eyes wearing a beard, mane and side whiskers for religious purposes. In order to realize the original form of the lyre and the mode of use, reference is made to the gold cylinder seal exhibited in Case 'G'. The sounding box of this lyre has been restored in the original

shape of which only the pieces of inlay reused here remained.
(Fig. 33).



No. 8694. Fig. 33. Room II. Case 'D'.

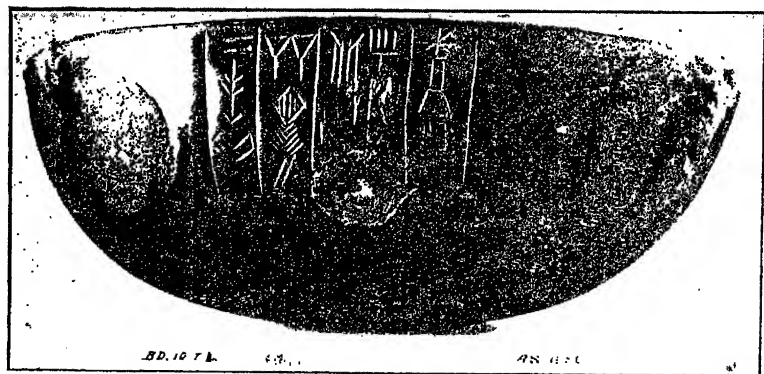
CASE "E".

Various objects are exhibited in this case. They mostly include unique jewellery from the Royal Graves at Ur. The most outstanding are:—

Vertical Part, left:—

SHELF III.—No. 8912. A copper spike of unknown provenance, bearing an inscription with the name of "LI-LU-UL" king of Akkad. This is a new name of a king of the Akkadian Dynasty of about the 25th Century B.C.

No. 15671. A copper bowl discovered in one of the temples at Tall Asmar bearing an inscription mentioning king "*Lugal Kisalsi*" of the Early Dynastic period. (Fig. 34).



No. 15671. Fig. 34. Room II. Case 'E'.

SHELF II.—No. 8262. Alabaster cup from Ur. Standing on a high foot with a round base and having a handle resembling the lapis lazuli lug handles of the gold vessels exhibited in Case 'F' & 'G' and the silver bowls in shelf I of this case.

SHELF II.—No. 8261. Alabaster bowl from Ur, of oval shape with a small base resembling in workmanship and delicacy the gold and silver vessels from the Royal Cemetery at Ur exhibited in cases 'F' & 'H'.

SHELF III.—No. 20631. Copper statuette of a woman seated with pressed knees, minus the right arm. She has the hair dropping over both shoulders. From Tall Asmar. It is of fine modelling and represents a woman of the end of the third millennium B.C. (Fig. 35)



No. 20631. Fig. 35. Room II. Case 'H'.

SHELF IV.—Nos. 4262 & 19281. Two ostrich egg-shells from the Royal Cemetery at Ur, cut and shaped for drinking. One of

them is decorated with inlay in geometrical pattern, composed of triangles and rectangles of mother-of-pearl. (Fig 36).

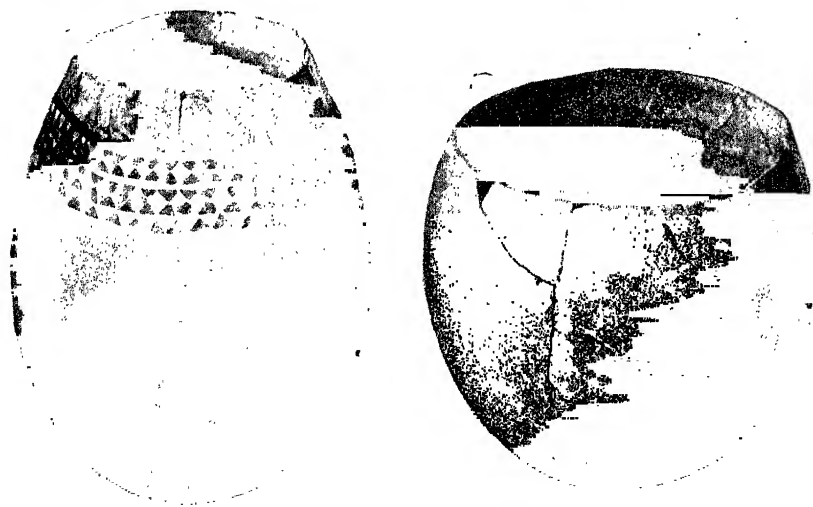


Fig. 36. Room II. Case H.

Horizontal Part, Right:—

(1) Various examples of bracelets, finger rings, anklets, in gold and silver, belonging to various periods. These were collected together in order to illustrate the development of their types and to show their connection to each other during various periods.

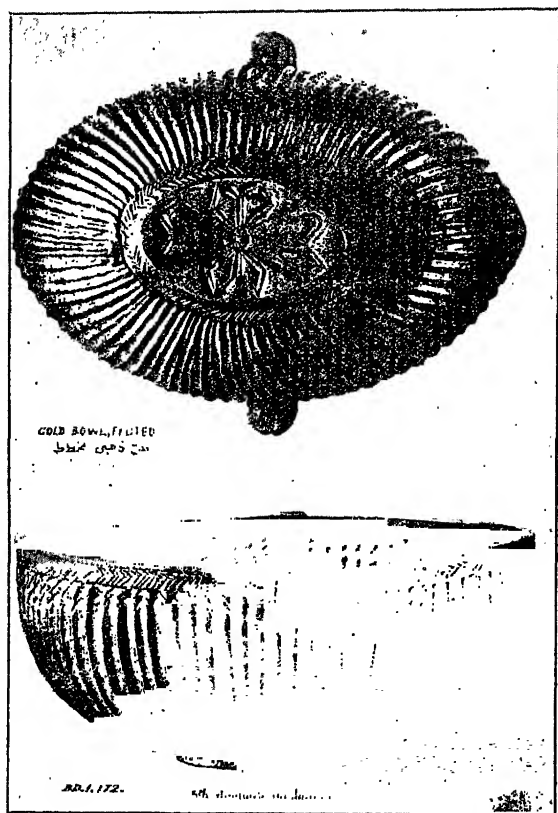
(2) Two silver anklets, decorated partly in what may be called bands in relief, executed in parallel form, and partly plain. The two parts of the anklets may be dislocated and may be locked by having the two locket rings of one end thrust into the locket ring of the other and a pin driven in through them in a manner crossing the rings of both ends. These are possibly of the first half of the first millennium B.C.

CASE "F".

Contains valuable necklaces composed of beads of various shapes and sizes, made of gold, carnelian and lapis lazuli, gold ribbons, gold earrings of crescent forms, gold hair pins with lapis lazuli heads,

Vertical part:—

SHELF II.—No. 8272. Gold bowl, from Ur, of oval shape having two small cylindrical handles of lapis lazuli. It is decorated all round with minute flutings. It has a low oval shaped base adorned at the bottom with an incised rosette. The rim is decorated with a chain of fish bone pattern engraved on it. (Fig. 38).



No. 8272. Fig. 38. Room II. Case 'F'.

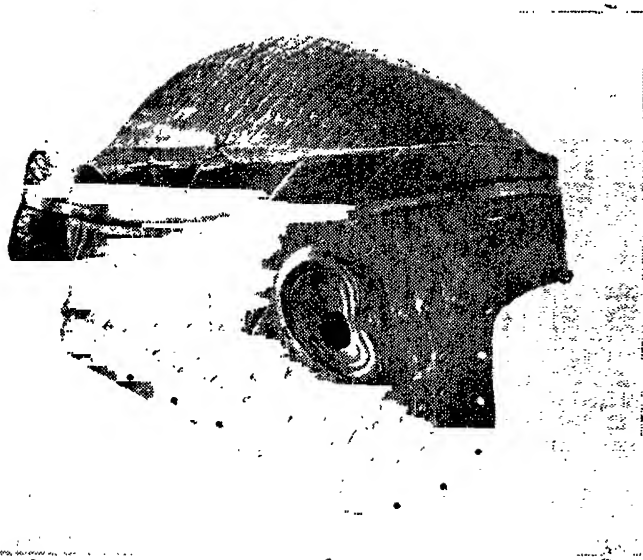
SHELF III.—No. 4306. A small toilet case in gold, of a conical form decorated with a minute design and containing three implements of very minute form, namely a kohl stick, a nail cure and tweezers. (Group fig. 37).

Horizontal part:

No. 3933. A beautiful necklace from Ur, strung of triangles in gold made of small gold globes set together and beads of lapis lazuli and carnelian. It has a pendant in the form of a ring in gold, having a hollow frame inlaid with a ten-petal rosette of lapis and carnelian.

CASE "G".

(1) Gold wig of the king 'Mes-kalam-dug' i.e. the *great hero of the land*. (Fig. 39).



No. 8269. Fig. 39. Room II. Case 'G'.

(2) A number of gold daggers including the famous one with gold sheath decorated with filigree work. (Fig. 40).

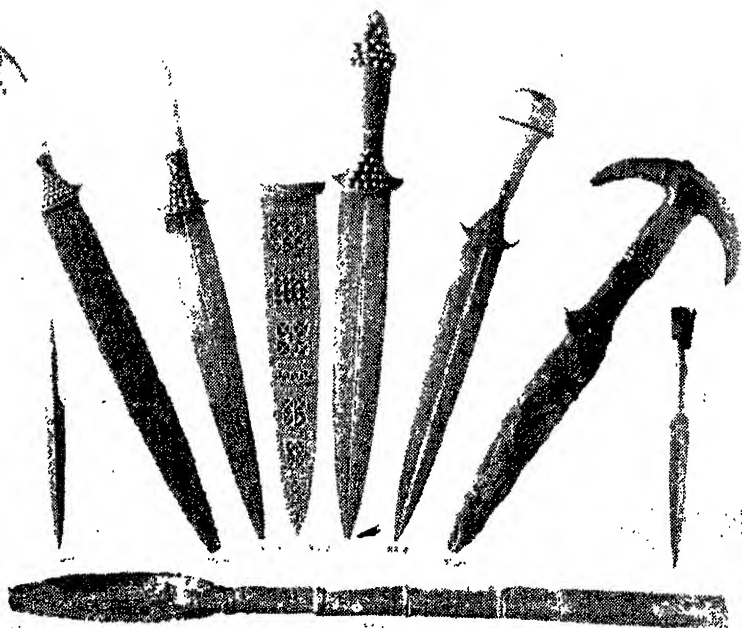


Fig. 40. Room II. Case 'G'.

(3) A royal cylinder seal in gold, representing the king and the queen listening to their musician playing on the lyre.

(4) A second set of gold vessels belonging to the king.

(5) Golden jewellery and necklaces of precious stone beads, and amulets of lapis lazuli belonging to the queen Shub-ad. Discovered

in the Royal Cemetery at Ur, of the Early Dynastic period.
(Fig. 41).



Fig. 41. Room II. Case 'G'.

CASE 'H'.

Horizontal Part, Right Side:—

A valuable collection of small amulets of carnelian, shell, lapis and various coloured stones in form of animals including the lion, the sheep, the goat, the bull, the bird, the fish, and the fox...etc., belonging to various periods, mostly of the third millennium B.C.

Horizontal Part, Left Side:—

(1) A collection of Sumerian battle weapons, including lances, blades, spikes mostly from Ur, of the Early Dynastic period.

(2) Gold and silver bands used for decorating the lance shafts of high Sumerian officers, of the Early Dynastic period.

CASE "I".

Horizontal Part, Left Side:—

A collection of flint and copper arrow-heads exhibited together to illustrate their identity in shape and their development during the successive periods. Of the first half of the third millennium B.C.

A collection of fish hooks, some are curved and straight and some single and double barbed. These types of fishing hooks are still in use in 'Iraq, particularly in the south, where the straight type is known as '*Fala*'. This is an implement in the shape of a fork. The hooked type is known as *shiss*. These are mostly from Ur and are of the Early Dynastic period.

Horizontal Part, Right:—

A collection of copper hair pins of which the heads are modelled in two distinct types; (a) in the form of lapis lazuli balls and (b) in the form of bull's head.

CASE "J".

Horizontal Part:—

A number of copper and stone implements such as the axe, the blade, the celt, the hoe, the razor, the chisel, the knife, the dagger, the hone....etc., and other implements as the ancient inhabitants of 'Iraq needed for their daily use during the third millennium B.C. All these were discovered in a number of historical sites of which the most important are Ur and Kish.

THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE CENTRAL CASES.

CASE "J".

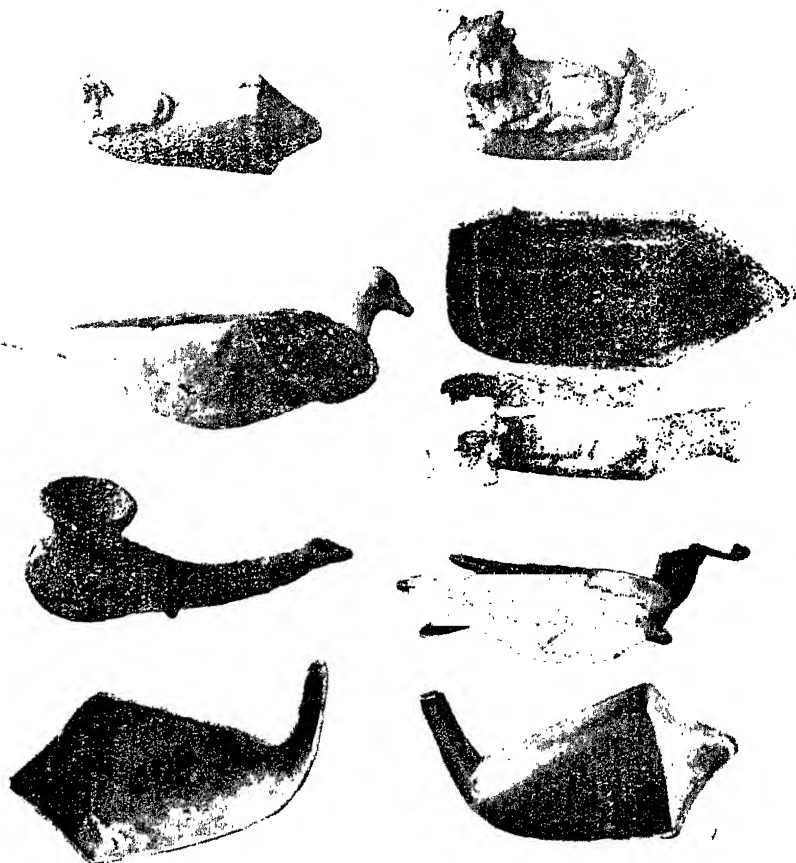
Vertical Part, Left:—

TABLE II.—Four silver lance heads and an axe-head from Ur, of the first half of the third millennium B.C.

A collection of shell, copper and clay lamps exhibited together to illustrate the development of this class of vessel throughout the lapse of time from the fourth millennium B.C. until about the beginning of the Christian era. The visitor may be interested to note in particular the following two examples.

SHELF III.—No. 8902. Frit lamp having a stone lid, decorated on one side with the figure in relief of a reclining human-headed bull. (Group fig. 42).

SHELF III.—No. 3798. Shell lamp from Ur, dove shaped with mosaic inlaid breast, of the Early Dynastic period. (Fig. 42).



Group Fig. 42. Room II. Case 'J'.

Horizontal Part:—

- (1) Examples of various inscriptions of ancient 'Iraq showing their development from the pictographic to the cuneiform character. These are divided into three distinct categories.

Vertical Part:—

- (a) No. 2011. A stone tablet from Kish, engraved with pictographic Sumerian inscription. This represents the earliest writing of the *Uruk* period, of the second half of the fourth millennium B.C.

Horizontal Part:—

- (b) A collection of clay tablets with pictographic and semi-pictographic Sumerian inscriptions representing the first and second phases of writing, of the Uruk and Jamdat Nasr periods, about 3300--3100 B.C.
- (c) A collection of clay tablets enveloped and inscribed with Akkadian economical texts of the period of Isin-Larsa of about 2000 B.C. (Fig. 43, 44 & 45).

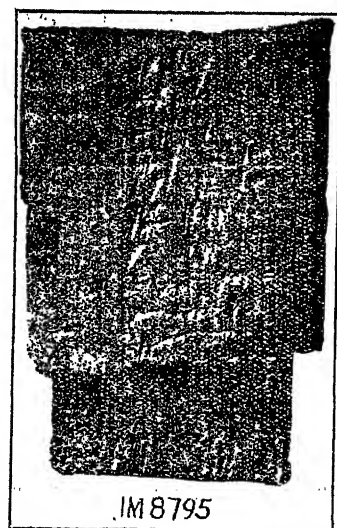
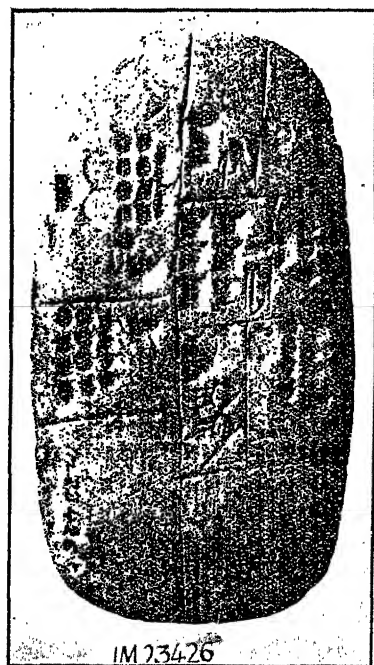


Fig. 43. Room II. Case 'J'. Fig. 44. Room II. Case 'J'.

Vertical Part:—

No. 855. A plaster cast of a stone tablet inscribed with a linear text of the second king of the first dynasty of Ur "A-anni-pad-da". (Fig. 46).

Horizontal Part:—

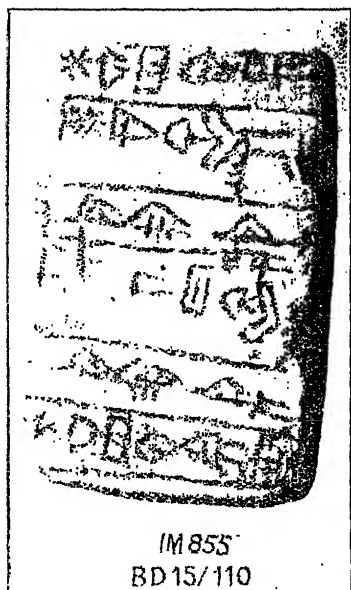
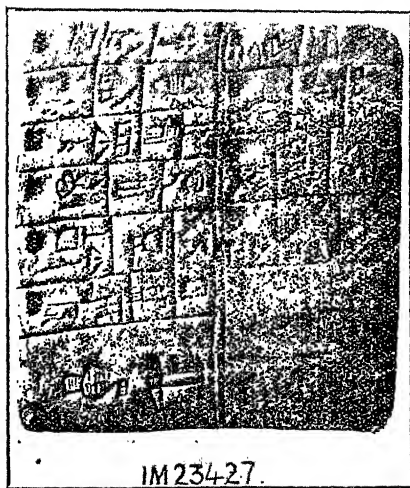


Fig. 45. Room II. Case 'J'.

Fig. 46. Room II. Case 'J'.

- (2) Three comb-shaped wreaths from Ur, closely resembling the modern Spanish combs. They are made of silver in the form of a triangle with one angle ending in a pin and having three branches on the other side each ending in a gold rosette with eight petals made of almond shaped pieces of gold, lapis lazuli and shell. Of the Early Dynastic period.

CASE "I".

Vertical Part:—

SHELF I.—No. 8923. Copper bull's head from Ur, with two eyes inlaid of shell and lapis lazuli, two twisted horns and a mane combed over the forehead. It is decorated on the front part of the neck with a shell inlay engraved with a scene in three registers of the following details:

(1) A figure of a genius in the form of human being, of a short stature, having a black beard and holding with both hands the two tails of two ferocious animals turned with hindparts up.

(2) Two gazelles or ibexes standing on their hindlegs on both sides of a tree eating from its branches.

(3) A lion attacking a bull. Both animals are represented standing on their hindlegs and the former biting the latter's neck. These scenes used to adorn the front part of lyres or harps of the type exhibited in case 'D'. (fig. 47).

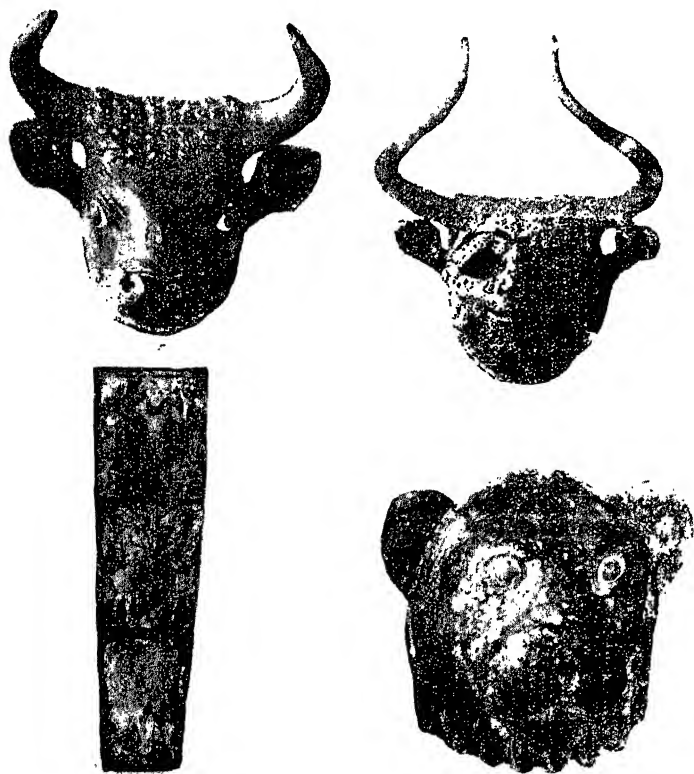


Fig. 47. Room II. Case 'I'.

Fig. 48. Room II. Case 'I'.

SHELF I.—No. 24315. Copper bull's head from Tall Asmar, of fine modelling, having two eyes inlaid of shell and lapis lazuli and a shell triangle inlaid on the forehead. Of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF II.—No. 5765. A miniature bison carved in ivory, from Kish, having a human head and two horns symbolizing its connection with the religious beliefs of that period. The artist had taken care to execute the hairs of the neck and beard with careful detail. Possibly belonging to the Akkadian period of the middle of the third millennium B.C.

Horizontal Part:—

Three bone combs resembling to a certain extent those used by women in 'Iraq till now. From Kish. Of the middle of the third millennium B.C.

No. 8233. A cast of an ivory box lid from Ur, of a semi-circular shape. The edge inlaid with lapis lazuli. The top is engraved with a scene in relief representing a lion attacking a ram. From the Royal Cemetery at Ur.

No. 8239. A fragment of a jewellery casket from Ur, decorated with geometrical mosaic inlay composed of triangles, rectangles and squares cut into mother-of-pearl, lapis lazuli and carnelian. Of the Early Dynastic period.

CASE "H".

Contains a collection of valuable objects of silver and copper, being part of the discoveries at the Royal Cemetery at Ur. The most outstanding pieces are:—

SHELF I.—No. 8244. Silver head of lion from Ur, with two eyes inlaid of lapis lazuli and shell. This may be taken as a good example of metal casting in 'Iraq during the Early Dynastic period. (Fig 48).

No. 8263. Copper head of demon from Ur, with human face having two long horns curved to the front, of the Early Dynastic period. (Fig. 48).

SHELF II.—No. 8259. A silver boat and oars, of crescent shape, resembling the wooden bitumenized boats still to be seen in Southern 'Iraq where they are called *Mash'huf*. Discovered in the Royal Cemetery at Ur, of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF III.—No. 7995. Two silver bowls corroded together, decorated with a repeated figure of an ibex in relief. Of the Early Dynastic period.

Three examples of miniature wigs of the beginning of the third millennium B.C. They are made of grey stone, limestone and clay respectively.

Horizontal Part:—

(1) Game boards, decorated on the surface with pieces of inlay having animal, geometric and natural scenes, cut into shell and lapis lazuli and fixed on a bitumen background. These show that the Iraqis of the beginning of the third millennium B.C. had a very high skill in design, filigree and mosaic arts besides being acquainted with certain games which are analogous to modern ones such as dominoes, chess, tric-trac and other games of the same class. (Fig 49).

(2) A collection of dice carved in lapis lazuli, shell and other stones in pyramidal, discoid, cubic and spherical shapes. Discovered at Ur and of the third millennium B.C.

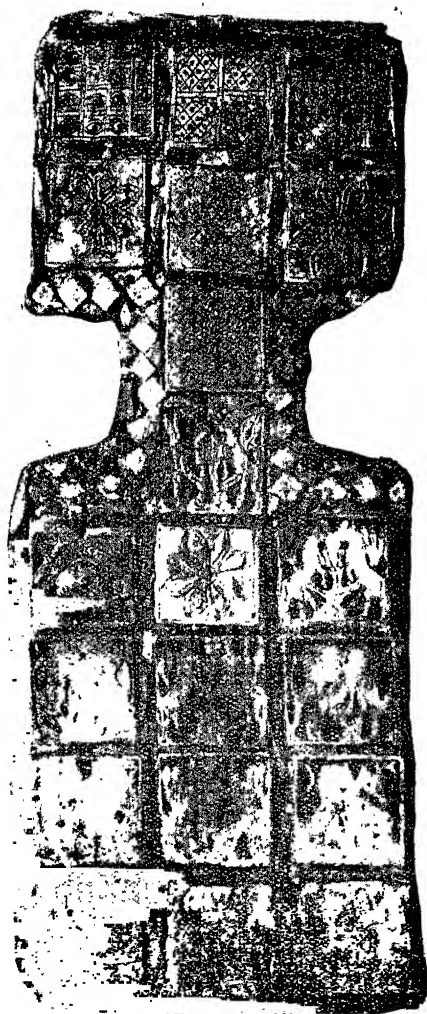
No. 8237. A figure of a Sumerian soldier, cut into shell, from Ur. He is represented armed with an axe and two spears and wearing a helmet on the head. Of the Early Dynastic period.

CASES F, E, C and B.

Contain various jewellery and necklaces made of various precious stones from the Royal Cemetery at Ur. Of the Early Dynastic period.

CASE "A".

Contains stone amulets in the form of animals such as the lion, the ram, the bull...etc., engraved on their bases with animal designs. These may be considered as amulet-seals. They were discovered in various sites and are mostly of the Jamdat Nasr period.



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Fig 49. Room II. Case 'II'.

WALL CASES.

CASE 14.

Contains a collection of clay objects of various periods, exhibited in the following order:—

SHELF I. Clay whorls, pierced in the centre, possibly used as fishing-net weights. Of the first half of the fourth millennium B.C.

SHELF II. A number of incense burners standing on four legs and decorated at the sides with incised line and dot design. Of the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF III. A collection of miniature pots. These are models of the larger pottery vases of the same shapes and are mostly of the end of the fourth millennium B.C.

SHELF IV. A collection of clay rattles some in the shape of birds, tortoises, hedgehogs and others in cake shapes. These were partly used as rattles for children in place of the celluloid toys of to-day, and partly as pot covers during the middle of the third millennium B.C.

SHELF V. Two model boxes in clay, made for certain religious purposes. Found in the cemetery of Digidgga near Ur. One is divided inside into two compartments by a rod placed across the bottom. In the first compartment is a flight of steps fixed close to one end of the box while in the other is a serpent crawling over the rod towards it. The cover has a knob handle in the centre and is decorated with snakes in relief of which two are on the handle and two others placed in parallel lines with the edges. These snakes are the symbols of a god placed there to safeguard the box. Of the period of the third Dynasty of Ur, about 2300 B.C.

CASE 15.

Contains a number of discoveries of the Royal Cemetery at Ur.

SHELF I.—No. 8695. A lyre from Ur adorned with a copper bull's head of a fine modelling. The eyes may have been inlaid with shell and lapis lazuli. The front part, below the head, is adorned with shell inlay plaques having a scene with two figures of ibexes standing on their hindlegs, leaning with their forelegs against a pole, having the head turned round and eating from a tree behind. The method of use of this lyre is clearly explained on the impression of the gold cylinder seal exhibited to the left of the gold wig on Shelf I of Case 'G'. Of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF II.—No. 4310. Leather belt sheathed with a thin silver foil found attached to the famous gold dagger of Case 'G' and to a large cylinder seal, possibly of ivory and a large number of silver and lapis lazuli double conoid beads. Of the Early Dynastic period.

SHELF III. A collection of model boats, of which three are made of bitumen, from Ur, while the rest are made of baked clay. These were found at various sites and they represent the types of boats which were in use in 'Iraq as early as the beginning of the third millennium B.C. if not earlier. These were usually discovered in burials.

Stone Stela from Warka:—

No. 6842. A stela carved in relief with scenes possibly representing the construction of one of the Sumerian temples. A group of persons is seen—possibly including the king himself—bearing on their heads baskets containing mortar for certain sacred purposes. The figures are very badly weathered. Of the middle of the third millennium B.C.

A cast of a Stone Stela from Ur:—

No. 199. A cast of a fragment of a large stone stela of Ur-Nammu, carved in relief with a scene in which the king is represented presenting a sacrifice to Nannar and Ningal and receiving their orders to construct the ziggurrat at Ur about 2300 B.C.

(Note:—The original stela is kept by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, U.S.A.)

CASE 16.

This case contains architectural remains which used to decorate the walls of the Temple at Tall Ubaid, situated at a short distance from Ur, of the Early Dynastic period. These are arranged in the following order:—

SHELF I.—No. 502. A frieze comprising a number of figures of birds carved in limestone set on a bitumen background over a wooden board framed in copper.

SHELF II.—No. 512. A cast of a frieze composed of a number of figures of bulls carved in shell and limestone and inlaid on bitumen over a wooden board... etc..

SHELF III.—No. 513. A frieze comprising a scene of figures cut into limestone representing a process of cow milking, measuring milk, storage of milk etc., in large jars and the gate of the farmyard.

SHELF IV.—Nos. 500 & 501. A frieze composed of figures of calves in reclining position, made of copper plates beaten out in relief. This is part of a large frieze of a series of similar figures repeated.

SHELF V.—No. 553. Two pieces of columns decorated with mosaic of mother-of-pearl and limestone triangles, in various colours.

No. 198. A plaster cast of a shield decorated with the figures of two lions and two men in relief and a rosette in the form of a disc placed in the centre underneath. Discovered in the Royal Cemetery at Ur.

No. 499. A collection of clay cones whose heads are shaped in the form of eight-petalled flowers. These formed part of the decorative panels of the temple at Tall Ubaid. (Group fig. 50).

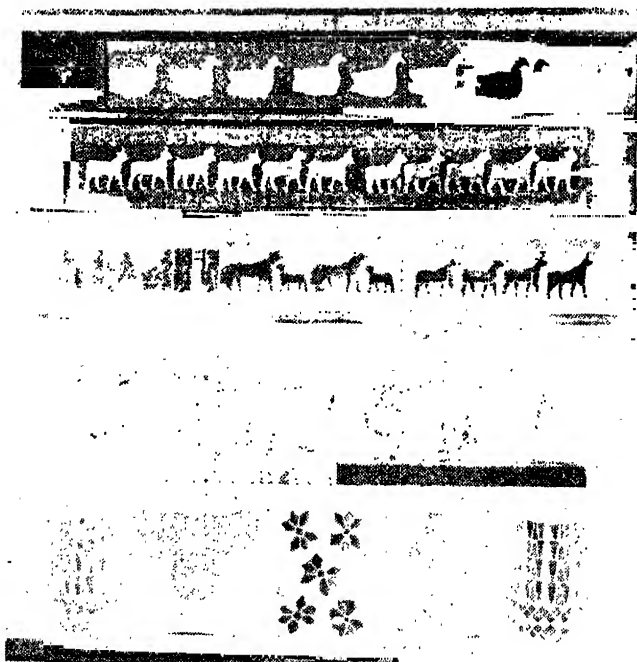


Fig. 50. Room II. Case 16.

TWO BOXES TO THE RIGHT OF CASE 16:—

Upper box: Contains fragments of human figures cut into mother-of-pearl, No. 2227. Made for inlay on a background of different material. Of the Early Dynastic period.

Lower Box: Contains a grey stone slab (No. 2152) discovered at Kish inlaid with limestone figures representing a prisoner of whom only the lower half of the body adheres, having two arms and hands tied up with a long rope caught at the end by a soldier who has a long beard and nat dropping on the breast. He wears a head-dress in the shape of a hat with wide top. He is represented half-naked and wearing a long kilt tied up at the waist by a belt of peculiar form. On the right side is another prisoner, bare-headed and resembling the first one who is driven by the soldier as mentioned above. One side of this slab completes the other. It is possibly part of a frieze illustrating a scene of a procession of prisoners, of the Early Dynastic period.

CASE 16-A.

No. 26833. A necklace composed of thirteen large onyx beads capped in gold with a number of small gold fluted and carnelian beads, all strung together on silver wire. The smallest one of the thirteen onyx beads bears a cuneiform inscription reading:—

*“Abbabushti, beloved Naditu—Priestess,
Shu-Sin King of Ur.”*

This necklace was found in the South-Western front of the ziggurat of the E-anna temple at Uruk (Warka). Of the period of the third Dynasty of Ur.

CASE 17.

This case contains various objects such as silver hair pins, mixed beads of various shapes and sizes made of carnelian and lapis lazuli, silver pendants and shells...etc. Found at Ur. Of the Early Dynastic period.

ROOM III.

The objects exhibited in this room are of the Sumerian, the Akkadian, the Sumero-Akkadian, the Old-Babylonian, the Kassite, the Neo-Babylonian and the Achaemenian periods, that is from the beginning of the third millennium to the fifth century B.C.

There are also objects belonging to earlier cultural periods exhibited here for no other reason than lack of space in the two preceding rooms.

CASE 1.

This case contains a collection of terra-cotta figurines, some modelled in the round and others in relief. These were used as votive offerings. They represent partly the fashions of the ancient inhabitants of 'Iraq and their various appearances and partly animals known to this country in antiquity.

These figurines were brought from many sites and belong to various cultural periods, from the middle of the third down to the middle of the first millennium B.C. (Fig. Nos. 51 & 52).



Fig. 51. Room III. Case 1.

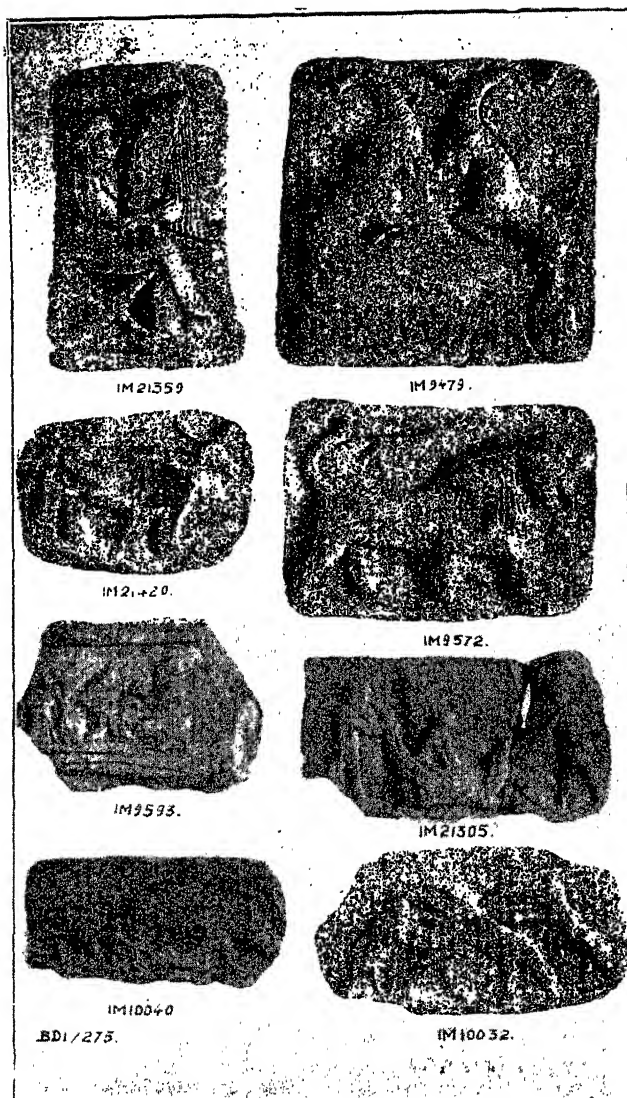


Fig. 52. Room III. Case 1.

In the space between Case 1 and Case 2:—

No. 8630. A limestone statue, minus head, possibly from Lagash (Tello). This is an example of sculpture in the round in 'Iraq in about 2300 B.C. or earlier. It has a cuneiform inscription in front of the pedestal mentioning the name of the king AL-LA. (Fig. 53).



No. 8630. Fig. 53. Room II.

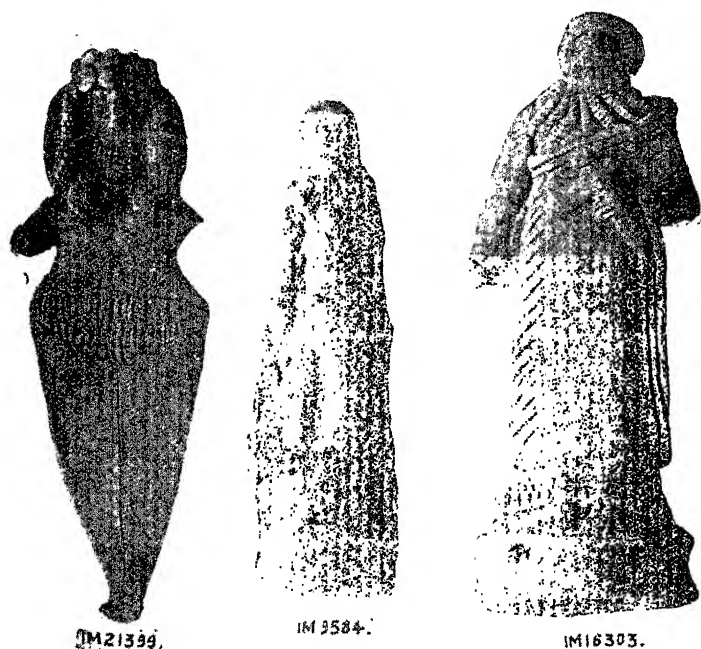


Fig. 54. Room II. Case 2.

CASE 2.

Contains a collection of terra-cotta figurines, supplementary to Case 1.

CASE 3.

Contains a number of pottery jars of different sizes and shapes, including drain pipes, models of clay tables, fragments of glazed vessels, bowls, cups, flasks... etc., discovered in various sites. The most outstanding of these are:—

SHELF I.—No. 18692. A baked clay rhyton of peculiar shape from Kish, having a mouth resembling a funnel and an end similar to a head of an animal. (Fig 55).

SHELF II.—No. 1259. Two drain pipes from Ur, with inscriptions in cuneiform relating to the king Shulgi, a member of the third dynasty of Ur, about 2300 B.C. (Fig. 55).

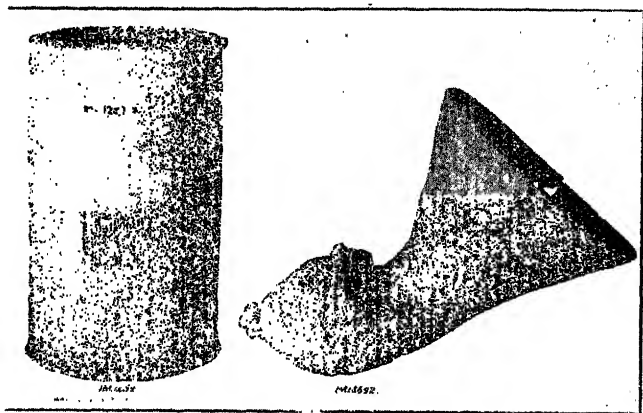


Fig. 55. Room II. Case 2.

No. 18677. A pottery vase from Tall Asmar, in the form of a triangle composed of three bowls of conical shape connected to one another by clay bridges, of the middle of the third millennium B.C.

No. 25772. A barrel-shaped vase from Larsa (Senkerch) containing a quantity of silver pieces exhibited by its side, of the beginning of the second millennium B.C.

CASE 4.

Contains a number of stone bowls, and copper and stone implements discovered at various sites, of which the outstanding are:—

SHELF II.—No. 1174. A stone plate from Ur, carved in numulitic stone, having a cuneiform inscription outside the rim relating to Ur-Nammu King of Sumer and Akkad and founder of third dynasty of Ur, about 2300 B.C.

No. 18820. Copper plate from Kish, decorated outside with an incised floral motif and containing bones.

SHELF IV.—No. 929. A green stone gate-socket, from Ur, with the copper foot of the door post, both bearing an inscription of Ur-Nammu.

No. 24690. Two limestone rams, used as weights. One is the original the other is a cast of the second. Of the Third Dynasty of Ur. (Fig. 56).

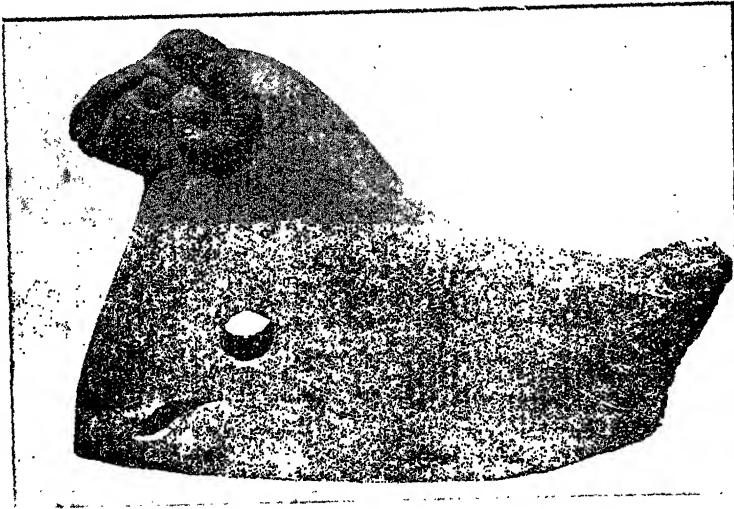


Fig. 56. Room III. Case IV.

CASE 5.

The most important exhibits of this case are:—

SHELF I. A collection of various stone mace-heads, found in different sites, some are inscribed in cuneiform characters. Mostly of the third millennium B.C.

SHELF II. A collection of cylindrical alabaster flasks with narrow mouths, rounded bases and of very thin ware. These are mostly from Babylon and are of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.

SHELVES III & IV. A collection of large stone mace-heads with and without inscription. The most important are:—

SHELF IV.—No. 20639. Limestone mace-head in the form of a coiled snake, provenance unknown, bearing a cuneiform inscription of Gudea, Patesi of Lagash (Tello). This mace-head was completed in the Museum laboratory and is a votive object as are all the larger ones of its kind and goes back to the end of third millennium B.C.

No. 2908. Mace-head of brownish mottled limestone, from Ur, The inscription upon it records the dedication to Nin-gish-zì-da by the scribe Shuna the son of Nam-hâni for the life of Gudea patesi of Lagash, about the middle of the third millennium B.C.

No. 97. A white limestone mace-head, from Ur, bearing a cuneiform inscription of the king Ur-Nammu the founder of the third dynasty of Ur in the 23rd century B.C. (Fig 57).



To [the god] Nannar	𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭
His king	𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭
Ur Nammu	𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭
The mighty man	𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭
King of Ur	𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭
King of Sumer & Akkad	𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭
For his life	𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭
Presented [this]	𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭 𒂗 𒀭

Fig. 57. Case 5. Shelf IV.

A collection of terra-cotta model beds which were in use during the four last centuries of the third millennium B.C.

CASE 6. "

The most interesting objects which are contained in this case are:—

SHELF 1. A collection of terra-cotta and frit masks including some humoristic features. Discovered at various sites; mostly of the middle of the second millennium B.C. (Group figs. 58 & 59).

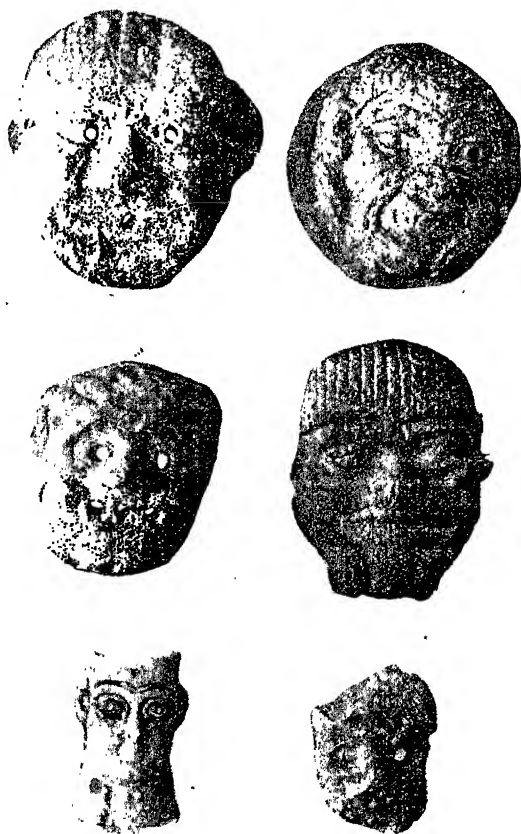


Fig. 58. Room III. Case 6.

SHELF II. A beautiful collection of standard weights in various forms carved in carnelian, agate and other very hard stones such as haematite, etc., some are in the form of ducks, others of cylinders, pyramids, cones...etc, brought in from various sites of the last half of the third millennium B.C. These seem to have remained in use in 'Iraq until the best part of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF III. A collection of stone weights of different shapes other than those exhibited on the upper shelf and a collection of hones and sharpeners. These do not belong to a particular period as they were discovered in most of the early strata which belong to the various phases of culture in 'Iraq, i.e., from the third millennium down to the middle of the first millennium B.C.

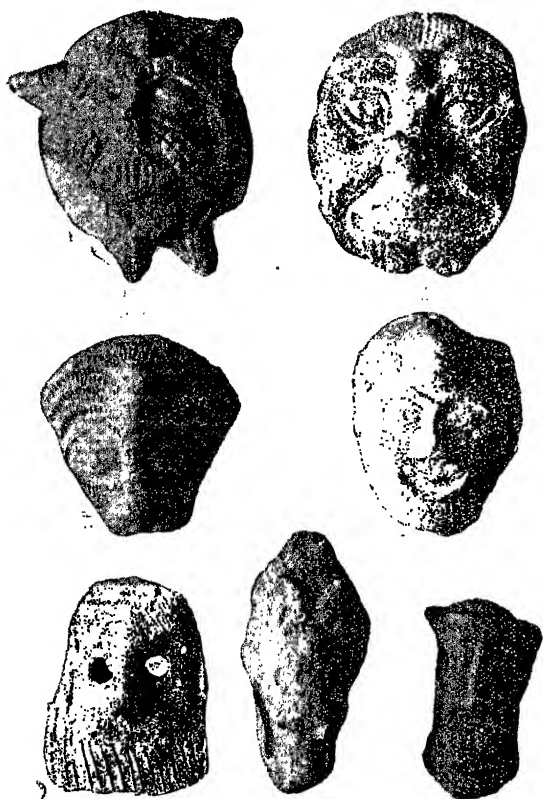
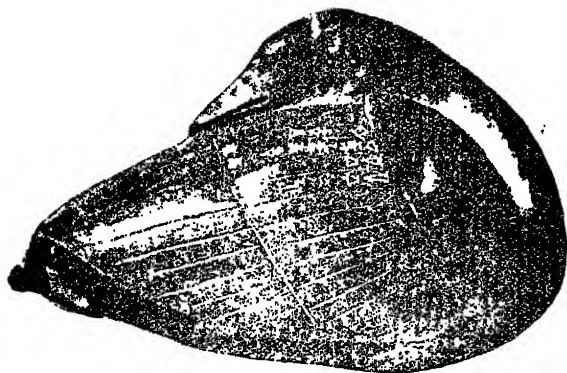


Fig. 59. Room III. Case 5.

SHELF IV. A collection of large duck-weights, partly bearing cuneiform inscriptions recording their measures and the period to which they belong. (Fig. 60).



In [the town] Girsu
Of [the goddess] Ningirsu
A stone of the king
Stone [weighing] 20 manas

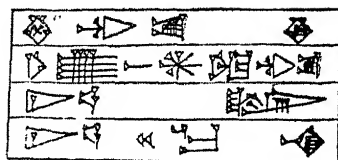


Fig. 60. Room III. Case 6.

CASE 7.

SHELF I.—No. 16282. A white limestone statue from Lagash, representing a bearded man wearing a turban, whose hands are clasped to the breast in adoration. Of the middle of the third millennium B.C.

No. 18657. A white limestone statue from Lagash (Tello) of rough modelling representing a seated person of the end of the third millennium B.C.

SHELF II.—No. 2909. A black diorite statue from Lagash (Tello) representing Gudea, the Patesi of Lagash, seated on a chair with bare feet and wearing a skirt covering all his body to the feet as well as his left shoulder and arm. It has an inscription in front of the knees in two columns, recording the construction of a temple. Of the second half of the third millennium B.C. This statue was found headless, the head whose cast is now applied to the statue had been purchased by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia since a long time and was found to fit the statue exactly. (Fig. 61).



Fig. 61. Room III. Case 7.

No. 24297. A bowl carved in black stone, decorated in bold relief with the figures of three ibexes with inlaid eyes. This is considered a fine example to show the high degree of sculpture in stone attained during the end of the third millennium B.C. The original fragment comprised only one of the animals and was completed.

No. 18663. A statue of the goddess Baba from Ur, of dark brown basalt. She has long hairs of which two nats are dropping behind the ears over the shoulders while two other nats are tied up round the forehead. She is wearing necklaces and peculiar flounced dress and is bare footed. She is represented seated on the back of four geese floating on the surface of the water. The goddess Baba was well known to the inhabitants of this country during the later half of the third millennium B.C. as the goddess of the farmyard, of fertility and of waters in heaven. (Fig. 62).

SHELF III.—Nos. 18658 & 18659. Two limestone statues from Ur, discovered in the dwelling quarters of the Larsa period. One represents a woman seated on a chair and the other a standing female. They are possibly two minor deities of the end of the third millennium B.C.

On the wall between Case 7 and Case 8:

FIGURE OF GENIUS.

No. 24691. Baked clay plaque in relief, representing a person having the hind parts of a bull and the upper parts of a man with long beard. He is wearing a conical headdress adorned with four pairs of horns, two on either side parted in the centre. These horned headdresses symbolize the super-human beings or deities. Discovered outside the entrance of one of the public sanctuaries in the Larsa period quarters at Ur. Of the end of the third millennium B.C. (Fig. 63).



Fig. 62. Room III. Case 7.

On the ground below the plaque with genius:

No. 25967. A limestone pillar, square in section, whose upper part is decorated with four figures in relief one on each side. Three of them representing a man with Sumerian features possibly in the attitude of offering sacrifice while the fourth represents two geese. The pillar is hollow on the top and was presumably used by the

priests for sacred water. It was discovered outside the entrance of a sanctuary in the Larsa period quarters at Ur and is of the end of third millennium B.C.

CASE 8.

SHELF I. A number of inscribed baked clay cones, used as foundation documents. They are from various sites and are mostly of the 24th century B.C.

SHELF II. Various objects representing different crafts of different periods.

SHELF III. A quantity of jewellery in silver and a fragment of a gold bar from Larsa (Senkereh). The gold bar was possibly used as an item for exchange. Of the end of third millennium B.C.

SHELF IV. A collection of cylinder seals, carved in various stones engraved on the surface with minute scenes depicting different religious beliefs and ideas of the end of the fourth millennium B.C. They were discovered at various sites such as Ur, Kish and Uruk. The photographs exhibited at the foot of each seal represent the scenes engraved on the seals themselves.

SHELF V. (1) Stone and copper objects from various sites, mostly from Babylon, some decorated with very fine decorations in relief and some are in the forms of bowls and stands. Of the later half of the first millennium B.C.

(2) A number of various objects from Babylon, including copper nails with large hemispherical heads possibly used to decorate the doors of temples, during the Chaldaean period in the 6th and 7th centuries B.C.

Some doors of old houses in 'Iraq have still iron nails of this type with plated tops adhering to them.

On the wall between Case 8 and Case 9:

The foreparts of a large figure of a lion in baked clay. Of the middle of the third millennium B.C. (Fig. 64).



Fig. 63. Room III. Case 7. No. 5529. Fig. 64. Room III.

CASE 9.

SHELF I. (1) A collection of spindle whorls of the period of the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. The use of spindles in 'Iraq is not confined to a limited space of time, it goes back as early as pre-history. The discoid shapes of the whorls of these spindles, their

different sizes and material and the strata in which they were found are all documents for data.

(2) Fragment of a baked clay plaque with the face of a man's figure in relief, possibly of the Kassite period, about 1750 to 1170 B.C.

(3) Shell lamp of the late Babylonian period or the 7th and 6th centuries B.C.

SHELF II. Objects representing various crafts of which the most interesting is a collection of clay balls, similar to beads, bearing cuneiform inscriptions and possibly used as labels to various things. Of the first half of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF III. A number of silver, gold and precious stone objects including a collection of Egyptian scarabs. Discovered in various sites; they represent different crafts and belong to the period between the beginning of the second millennium to the first half of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF IV. A valuable collection of cylinder seals from Tall Asmar and Khafaje, of the first half of the third millennium B.C., including one with a scene representing an elephant, a rhinoceros and a crocodile. This is surely imported from India.

SHELF V. Objects of various material, mostly of the second millennium B.C.

BOUNDARY STONES.

On the wall:

No. 5527. Fragment of a stone slab bearing inscription and symbols each representing a deity. These are known as boundary stones mostly belonging to the Kassite period. These stones are of great importance, being valuable sources for our acquaintance with the Early 'Iraqi civilizations for the period between the 18th and the 6th centuries B.C. and with Babylonian methods of dealing with land property and ownership and the historical development which affected the Babylonian law and customs during that period. They also record a number of names of the kings and other personalities in Babylonia in addition to certain historical events. (Fig. 65).



Fig. 65. Room III.

On a special pedestal—No. 934. A second stone of the same kind except for its conical shape. From Ur. The subject inscribed on this stone deals with land property belonging to a person named 'Sin-Shemi' of the Kassite period, about 1750—1170 B.C.

CENTRAL CASES.

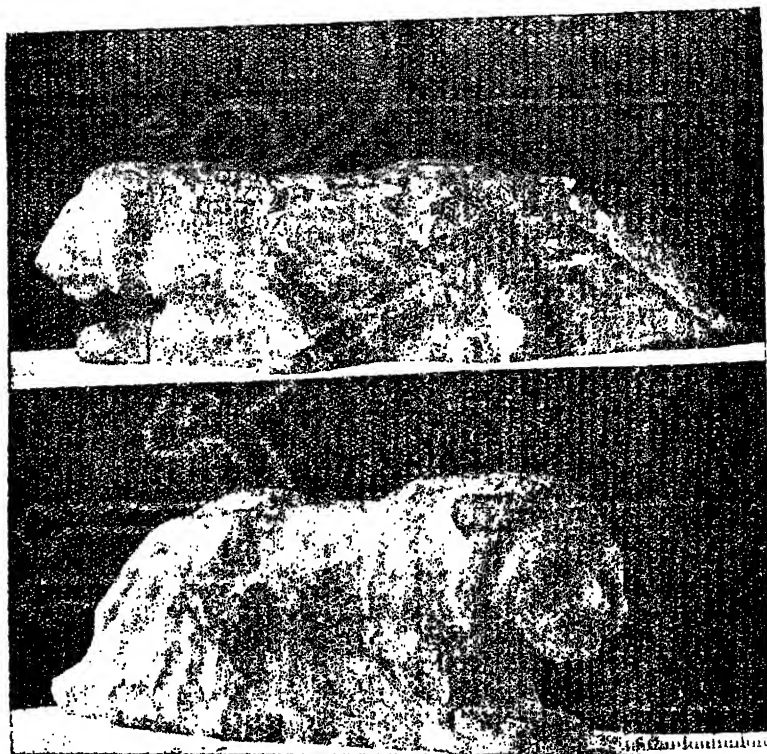
CASE "A".

Vertical part:—

SHELF II.—No. 917. A circular ivory box, decorated outside in relief with figures of fine workmanship and modelling, representing

dancing girls with the hair loosened and holding one another by the hands. Of the Phoenician period in the 8th—7th centuries B.C., probably imported in antiquity.

No. 11951. Clay figure of a sneaking lion, modelled in the round. Discovered in the eastern side of the ziggurat of E-anna temple in Warka. It has an inscription over the neck and shoulder. (Fig. 66).



No. 11951. Fig. 66. Room III. Case 'A'.

SHELF III. A number of stone tablets, known as foundation documents bearing inscriptions partly dealing with works of restoration carried out by Gudea on certain temples while others mention

the two kings 'Shulgi' one of the kings of Ur of the 23rd century B.C. and *Kurigalzu*, a Kassite king of the 14th century B.C. (Fig. 67).

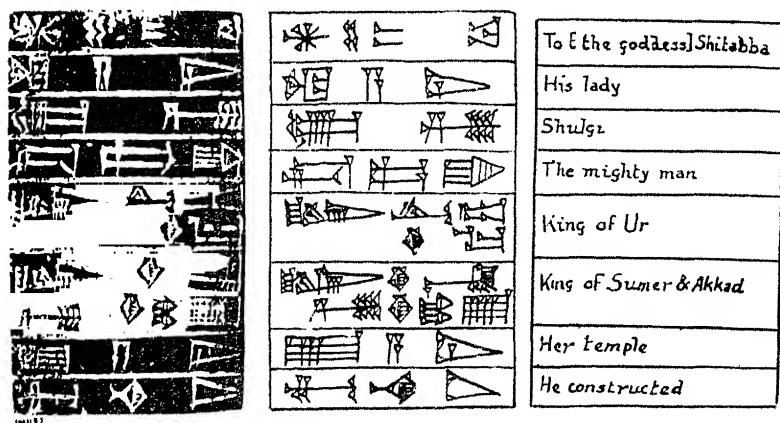


Fig. 67. Room III. Case 'A'.

Nos. 14320 & 14321. Two solid bronze cylinders found in a clay box in a tomb at Ur, bearing an inscription dealing with the subject of temple restorations and mentioning Nur-Adad as a king of the Larsa dynasty who reigned during the 21st and 20th centuries B.C.

To the left of the three shelves of that part of the case is a number of copper animal figurines from various sites mostly of the second millennium B.C.

Horizontal part:

Two collections of cylinder and stamp seals of various hard coloured stones, engraved on the surfaces with various human, animal and geometric designs. Most of the collection exhibited on the right is of the Early Dynastic period while the left one is of the Jamdat Nasr period. These are exhibited here for lack of space in the two preceding rooms.

CASE "B".

Vertical part, right:

SHELVES II & III. A collection of copper objects mostly acquired by purchase and whose provenances are unknown.

SHELF IV. A collection of inscribed stone tablets, similar to those exhibited in shelf III of the previous case and of the same nature.

Vertical part, left:

SHELF II.—No. 22451. A small head of statue of greyish green stone, having a particularly minutely worked hair, discovered at Ur. Of the first half of the second millennium B.C.

Horizontal part, right:

A collection of bronze objects, such as axes, bracelets, daggers, hair-pins, and miniature figures of various animals of the Luristan region in Iran.

CASE "C".

Contains a collection of valuable exhibits, the most important of which are:—

SHELF I.—Nos. 65 & 18660. Two beautifully shaped copper bowls, one having the base formed as a rosette with eighteen petals projecting at the ends and having a straight centre, while the other has a base with an eight petalled rosette. Of the first half of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF III. A number of copper statuettes with inscriptions, discovered at Ur. These used to be buried, together with stone tablets mentioned previously in Case 'A', in special hollows made in the temple walls, as building documents. Of the period of the third Dynasty of Ur, about 2300 B.C. They represent certain kings of that dynasty carrying over their heads baskets of mortar symbolizing their personal association in the laying of foundations of temples. (Fig. 68).



Fig. 68. Room III. Case 'C'.

Vertical part, left:

No. 6954. (1) Copper statuette representing a god holding in both hands a conical column, covered with inscription. Discovered at Tello (Lagash), of the end of third millennium B.C. (Fig. 69).

(2) Two copper statuettes, one representing a human figure whose lower parts are in the form of a cone and the second representing a goat reclining on the top of a conical pole with a pointed end. (Fig. 69).

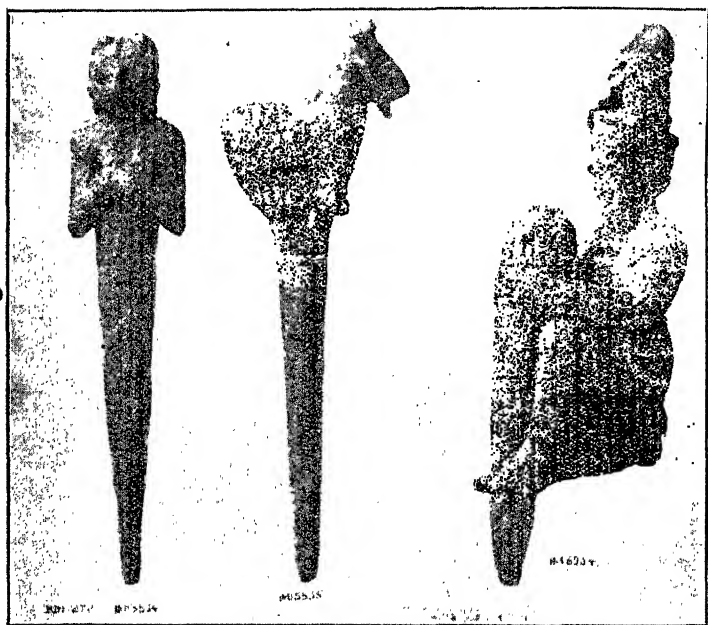


Fig. 69. Room III. Case 'C'.

SHELF III.—No. 18802. A copper weight from Babylon, in the form of a resting duck holding the head between the two wings over the back. Of the middle of the first millennium B.C.

No. 18803. A miniature copper ram's head with ears projecting at the sides and horns twisted under the lower jaw. Of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF IV.—No. 11952. A statue of a reclining bull from Tello, carved in greenish mottled stone. It has a human head, wears an eight-horned headdress four on either side and bears an inscription of Ur-Gar of the end of third millennium B.C.

Horizontal part, right:

A mixed collection of silver, gold, bronze, precious stones and bone objects found in the site of Eshnunna (Tall Asmar) belonging mostly to the middle of the third millennium B.C. The outstanding pieces are:—

Three silver ingots possibly used for exchange in place of the coinage to-day.

No. 15750. Discoid silver pendant, decorated with filigree motif, of the first half of third millennium B.C.

Horizontal part, left:

An interesting collection of amulets in the shapes of frogs, tortoises of different sizes, made of silver, gold, copper, bone, and lapis lazuli and of glazed frit. The frogs were known to the contemporaries of most of the cultural periods in Iraq as the symbol of plenty and abundance. These were discovered in numerous historical sites and go back to various periods in the third and second millennium B.C.

A unique collection of amulets of various materials made in the forms of human masks and miniature figures of animals, found in various sites; mostly of the end of third millennium B.C.

THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE CENTRAL CASES.

Horizontal part:

Contains six boards on which are exhibited jewellery comprising ear-ring, chains, finger rings, nose rings, amulets, beads of gold and silver and necklaces of beads of precious stones such as carnelian, agate, lapis lazuli, rock-crystal and amethyst...etc., discovered in various sites; they are mostly of the second millennium and the first half of the first millennium B.C.

ROOM IV.

This room contains the remains of the civilization which existed in the northern part of 'Iraq known in antiquity as the country of Assyria.

DOOR STEP.

On the wall:

No. 25962. A threshold of limestone from Nineveh, measuring $12 \times 48 \times 147$ cms. decorated with geometrical and floral motif, discovered in the Palace of Sennacherib of 705—681 B.C.

WALL CASES.

CASE 1.

Contains the following:

SHELF I.—Nos. 11528 & 11529. Two fragments of octagonal clay prisms, covered with inscription, discovered at Nineveh. These are possibly two of hundreds of similar prisms which belonged to the library of the Assyrian king Assur-bani-pal during the middle of the 7th century B.C.

No. 26152. Baked clay octagonal prism, purchased. Possibly brought from Assur (Shergat).

SHELF II. A collection of various objects discovered at Nineveh, belonging to the period from the end of the second to the end of the first millennium B.C. The outstanding pieces are:—

No. 26153. A white alabaster vase with damaged shoulder and rim possibly of the period of Assur-nasir-pal in the first half of the 9th century B.C.

SHELF III. Various objects discovered at Shibaniba (Tall Billa) of the period from the middle of the second millennium to the beginning of the first millennium B.C., the outstanding objects are:—

Two limestone statues of grotesque workmanship, representing two human beings possibly of the beginning of the second millennium B.C.

SHELF IV. Various objects from Tapa Gaura comprising weights, axe-heads and stone maces..... etc., of which the most outstanding are:—

(1) Nos. 25457 & 25458. Two white limestone statues of grotesque workmanship, representing two seated persons, possibly of the beginning of the second millennium B.C. or earlier.

(2) A number of small stone implements originally used as smoothers for pottery. Of the beginning of the second millennium B.C.

SHELF V. (1) Pink stone slab from Nineveh, inscribed on both sides with a royal decree of the Assyrian king Adad-Nirari II, by which he bestows on Nergal-Irshu the lands of the district Hindanah. Of the end of the 10th century B.C.

(2) No. 24186. A brick, purchased, bearing the text of an inscription of Ilushuma, a governor of Assur, mentioning the names and titles of a number of his predecessors and his inauguration of the temple of Ishtar in the city of Assur at the end of third millennium B.C.

CASE 2.

Contains various objects discovered at Dur-Sharrukin, (Khorsabad) of which the following are the most important:—

SHELF I. Four sexagonal barrel-shaped documents in clay, bearing inscriptions of the king Sargon II of Assyria c. 722—705 B.C.

SHELF II. Fragments of copper friezes decorated with votive figures in relief, possibly used to decorate the doors of the palace of Sargon II at the end of the 8th century B.C.

SHELF III.—No. 24087. A beautiful vase from Dur-Sharrukin. (Khorsabad) with glazed geometrical design of the first half of the first millennium B.C.

No. 26232. A beautiful vase, purchased, of conical shape glazed and decorated with a geometrical motif, possibly of the late Assyrian period.

STONE ALTAR.

(Exhibited at one end of central Case 'A').

No. 23920. A stone altar from Khorsabad, having three feet each ending in a lion's paw and a circular platform inscribed with the name and titles of Sargon II, the founder of Dur-Sharrukin. The text of the name is badly damaged.

By the wall between Case 2 and Case 3:

Nos. 25963 & 25964. Two greyish gypsum stone statues of $\frac{2}{3}$ natural size. One was discovered broken and incomplete and was completed in the 'Iraq Museum laboratory. They represent a deity standing up and holding with both hands a vase from which spring waters in two flows of waved lines dropping over the dress on the front and at the back. They were standing in front of the entrance of a temple of Sargon II at Khorsabad and are of the end of the 8th century B.C.

CASE 3.

Contains a series of various pottery jars, including bowls and flasks of fine workmanship and thin ware, decorated with painted designs. These were discovered at Shibanibah (Tal Billa) and are mostly of the Hurrian period (Fig. 70).

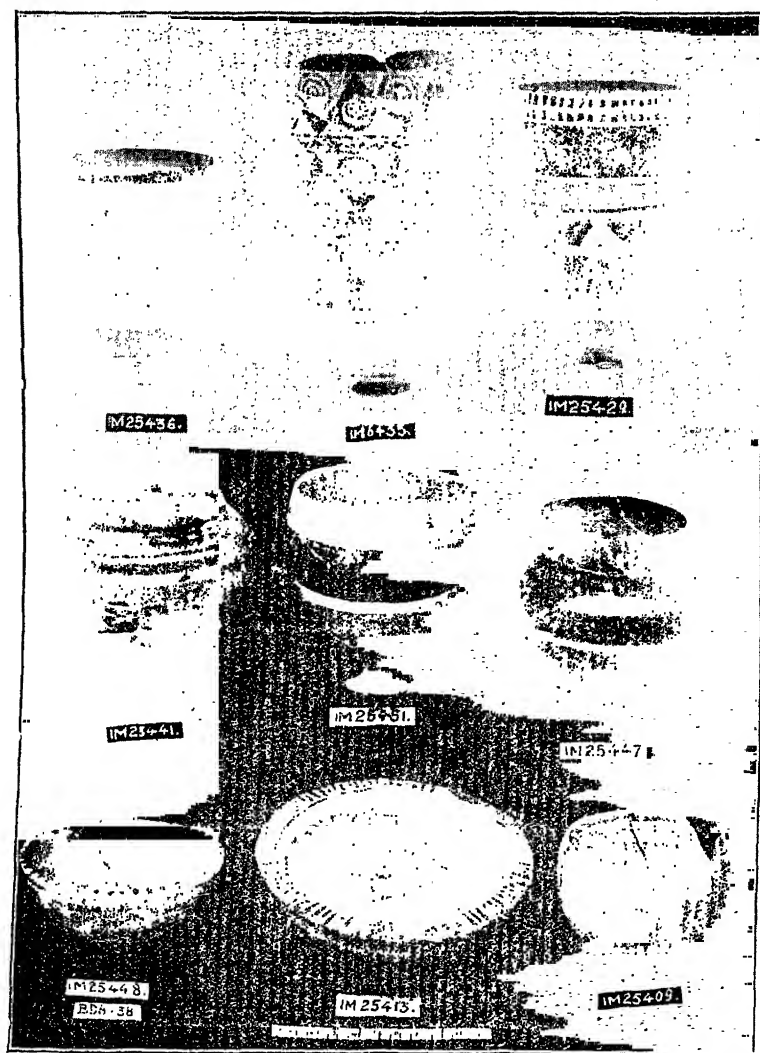


Fig. 70. Room IV. Case 3.

The Hurrians are a people recently introduced into the history through the excavations which still continue in these regions. The historians consider this people to be the inhabitants of the mountainous regions and are believed to have lived on the mountain tops and in adjoining valleys during the middle of the second millennium B.C. They are also looked upon as the successors of the original dwellers of these lands. They are also known as the Subareans to whom part of the development of the Assyrian civilization is due.

The Hurrian objects are not only those found at this site and the two others known as Yorghana Tapa and Wiran Shahr but the scientific expeditions have discovered objects of identical types at other sites as well. This collection has been classified according to a sequence of dating.

SHELF I. A collection of the Parthian period.

SHELF II. A collection of the late Assyrian period, of the end of the 8th and the 7th centuries B.C.

SHELVES III & IV. A collection of Hurrian pottery of the middle of the second millennium B.C.

CASE 4.

This case contains a collection of various painted and plain pottery vases from Tapa Gaura, a site situated in the neighbourhood of the village Fadhiliyah and at a distance of about 20 kilometres to the North-East of the city of Mosul. Most of the objects belong to the period between the beginning of the fourth and the first half of third millennium B.C. The most outstanding are:—

SHELF V.—No. 24664. A large vase of spherical shape, decorated with painted geometric designs, of the fourth millennium B.C.

No. 5149. Pottery jar from Tapa Gaura, having two rims, the inner and higher one is hollow and has an inlet for the water to be poured in in the form of a bowl and an outlet in the form of a ram's head at a point exactly opposite the bowl, placed in such a manner as to pour the water into the vase. The second rim is a plain edge standing at straight angles with the shoulder of the vase leaving an empty space at the opposite side of which are small figures of ducks shaped in the round as if to suggest ducks floating

on the water round the shoulder of the vase. Of the beginning of the third millennium B.C. (Fig. 71).



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Fig. 71. Room IV. Case 4.

CASE 5.

Contains pottery jars of various shapes and sizes, of the Hurrian period, discovered at the ancient site of Nuzi (Yorghana Tepa) situated in the vicinity of Kirkuk. These are mostly of the period from the middle of the second millennium to the beginning of the first millennium B.C. The most outstanding are:—

Note particulars in connection with the Hurrian antiquities in Case 3.

SHELF III.—No. 6974. A pottery rat-trap (?) in shoe-form, decorated with lines in relief forming squares each with a hole in the centre.

SHELF IV.—No. 24704. A model three-storey house in clay, discovered at Nuzi. This is decorated on the four sides with the motif of plant creeping up the walls with a small basin at the bottom of each plant. This is presumably meant to represent a whole building covered with flowers and green, of the middle of the second millennium B.C.

A number of similar models had been found at Assur and it is possible that the purpose for which these models are made is to use them in the temple as stands for sacrificial gifts.

Buildings similar to those represented by the models are still to be found in the suburbs of Kirkuk to-day. (Fig. 72).

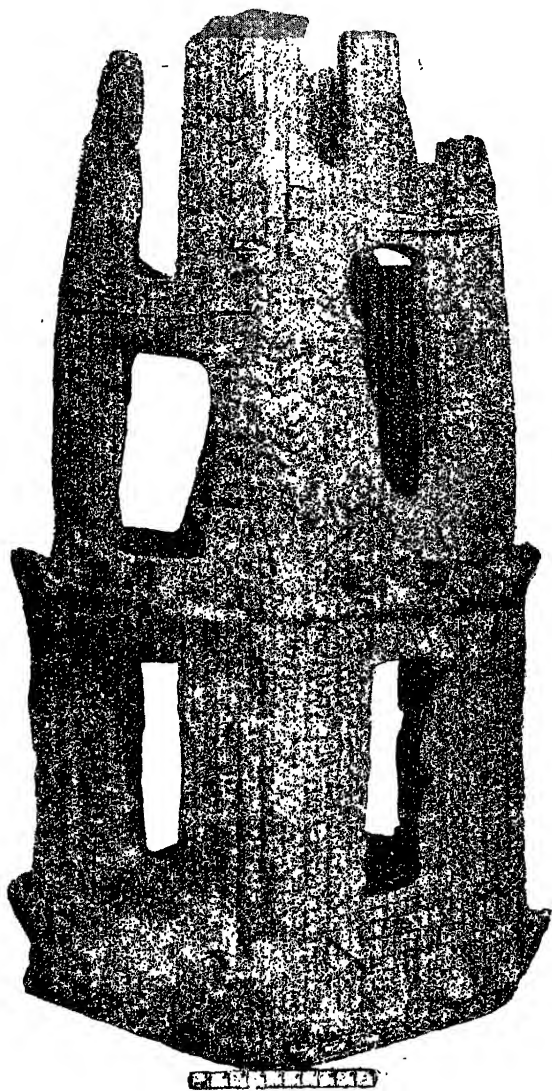


Fig. 72. Room IV. Case 5.

CASE 6.

Contains various pottery vases of the Hurrian period, i.e., dating from the middle of the second to the beginning of the first millennium B.C. (*Note particulars on cases 3—5*). The outstanding examples are:—

SHELF IV. A collection of pottery vases discovered at Nuzi, some in the form of lions, others of wild boars, decorated with incised pattern representing the hairs. (Fig. 73).

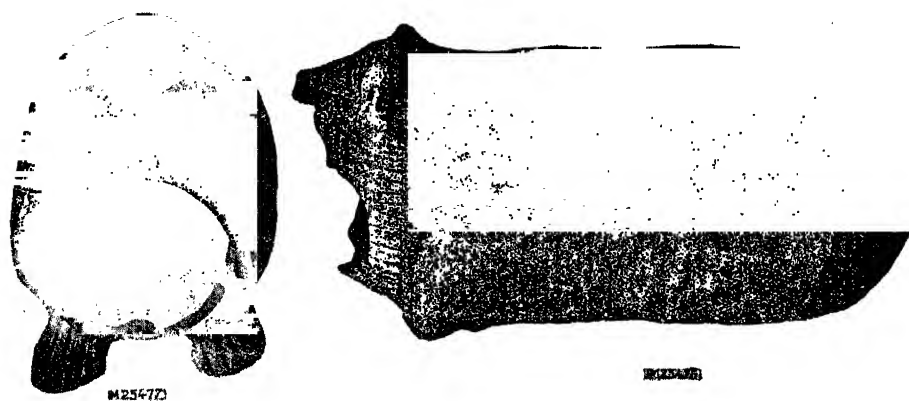


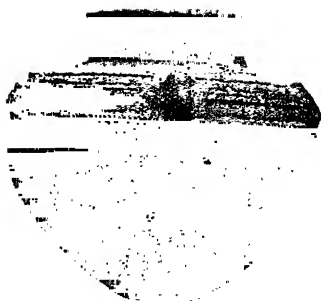
Fig 73. Room IV. Case 6.

CASE 7.

Contains a collection of pottery jars of various beautiful shapes including incised and engraved models. These are mostly from Nineveh and are classified in the order of date. (Figs. 74 & 75).



No. 21896.



No. 25862.

Fig. 74. Room IV. Case 7. Fig. 75. Room IV. Case 7.

SHELF I. A Parthian collection.

SHELVES II & IV. Two collections of the Early Dynastic period, in the first half of the third millennium B.C.

SHELF III. A collection of the late Assyrian period.

SHELF V. A collection of decorated clay lamps of the Parthian period.

CASE 8.

Contains a collection of pottery vases and stands of various shapes and sizes with painted geometrical, human and animal motifs executed mostly in dark brown colour. Discovered in the ruins of Nineveh; of the first half of the third millennium B.C. (Fig. 76).

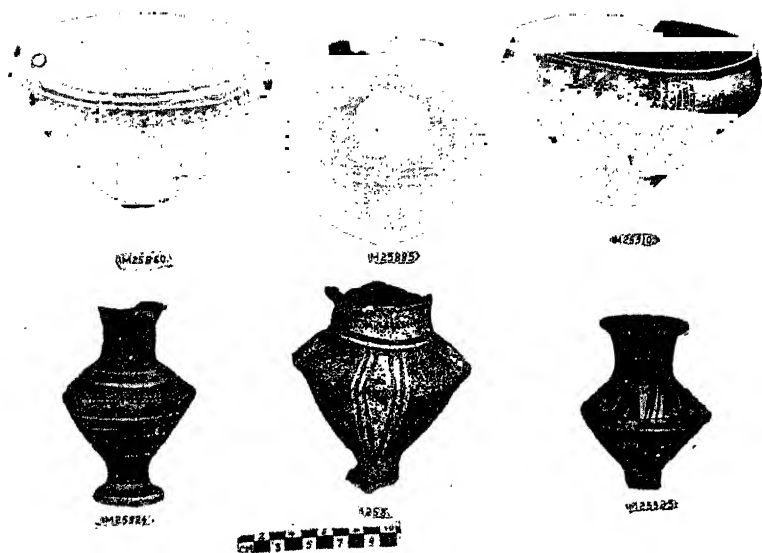


Fig. 76. Room IV. Case 8.

Wall Panel:

A panel from Nimrud (Kalakh). This is part of a frieze of mud-plaster painted with a scene representing a two wheeled chariot, horse drawn, driven by a person holding the reins. Of the middle of the 9th century B.C.

Underneath this panel are two column bases, carved in grey calcite and decorated with designs in relief. Discovered at Dur-Sharrukin (Khorsabad); they belong to the end of the 8th century B.C.

Between the two column bases is a fragment of a stone door step, decorated with floral motif in relief. Discovered at Nineveh; of the first half of the first millennium B.C.

CASE 9.

Contains:—

(1) A collection of flint and obsidian knives and arrow-heads in the form of leaves, discovered at Tapa Gaura, of the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

(2) A collection of potsherbs with stamped motif, discovered at Nineveh, of the first millennium A.D.

(3) A collection of various stone objects including hones, vases, weights, net-weights....etc., discovered at Wiran Shahar in the vicinity of Kirkuk; they are mostly of the middle of the second millennium B.C.

CASE 10.

SHELVES I to IV. Contain a collection of painted pottery including cups and bowls, discovered at Arpachiyah, a site situated near a village of the same name, at a short distance east of Nabi Yunis and Mosul. These objects belong to the period preceding that of Tall 'Ubaid (*see further particulars concerning the pottery of Arpachiya exhibited in Case 12*).

SHELVES V to VIII. Contain clay amulets, miniature pots and stone varia, such as sharpeners, mace-heads, smoothers....etc., and various clay figurines, discovered at Arpachiyah; of the pre Tall 'Ubaid period.

CASE 11.

SHELF II. Clay incantation plaques representing in relief certain Assyrian gods, some in human forms, half man and half fish, others in winged eagle-headed human forms, discovered at Assur in the house of the incantation priest; of the 9th century B.C.

Wall Panel:

A panel composed of a number of pieces of enamelled bricks, possibly belonging to friezes of the palace of Assur-nasir-pal at Nineveh. They bear a number of designs worth considering as examples of drawings of the Assyrians of the first half of the 9th century B.C. (Fig. 78).



Fig. 78. Room IV.

CASE 12.

This case contains a unique collection of painted pottery of various shapes and sizes, discovered at Arpachiyah. These vases are distinguishable by their beauty of form, thin ware and beautiful patterns and colours all being highly representative of the high quality of workmanship and ability in modelling.

This collection is divided historically into two parts. One belonging to the period of Tall 'Ubaid, which is considered by the archaeologists as the dawn of habitation period in Southern 'Iraq, in the first half of the fourth millennium B.C. This part is exhibited in this case. The second part is that of the period earlier than Tall 'Ubaid, i.e., the end of the fifth millennium B.C. This later part is of a higher standard of workmanship, better modelling and painted designs, and is exhibited in Case 13. This class of pottery and workmanship is known as the Tall Halaf ware. This had then a wide spread demand in the regions situated in the valley of the two rivers.

CASE 13.

Contains another collection of the Arpachiyah pottery of the pre Tall 'Ubaid period, as mentioned previously in connection with Case 12.

The last shelf in the right side of the case includes a number of bowls and cups, carved in stone and obsidian etc. These vessels are of very elegant forms and minute modelling and represent this class of craftsmanship at a period when the Arpachiyah ceramic used to be manufactured. (Figs. 79 & 80).

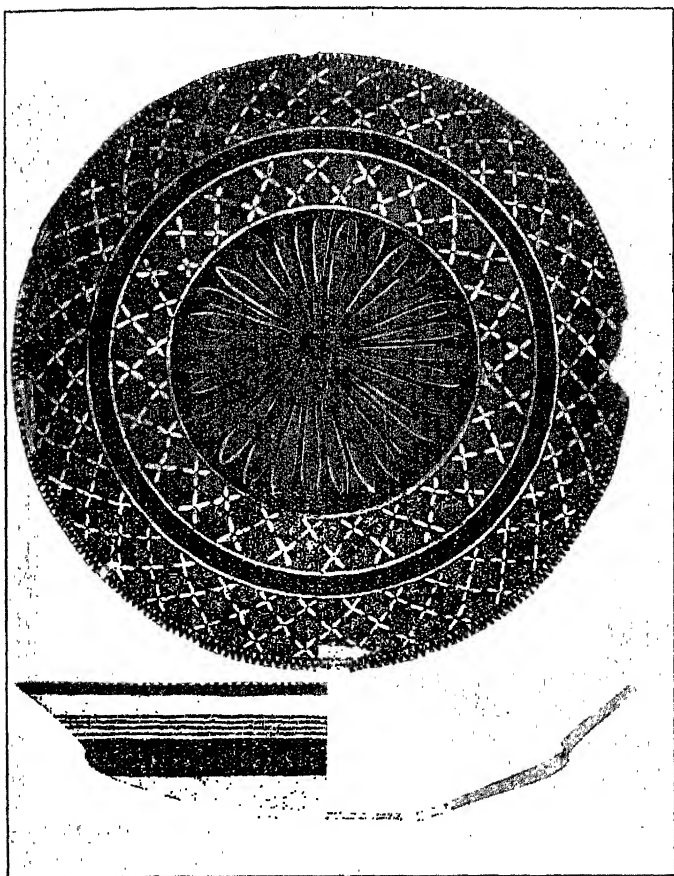


Fig. 79. Room IV. Case 13.

To the right of Case 13:

No. 26230. A fragment of a large stone slab from Nineveh, decorated with figures in relief showing a campaign by the Assyrian King Sennacherib (705—681 B.C.) against the dwellers of the marshes including the figures of a number of Assyrian soldiers, some leaning from the tops of a fortress and others floating by the river crafts

in the marshland represented full of reed plants, with an inscription mentioning the name of a new town "*Ki-En*".

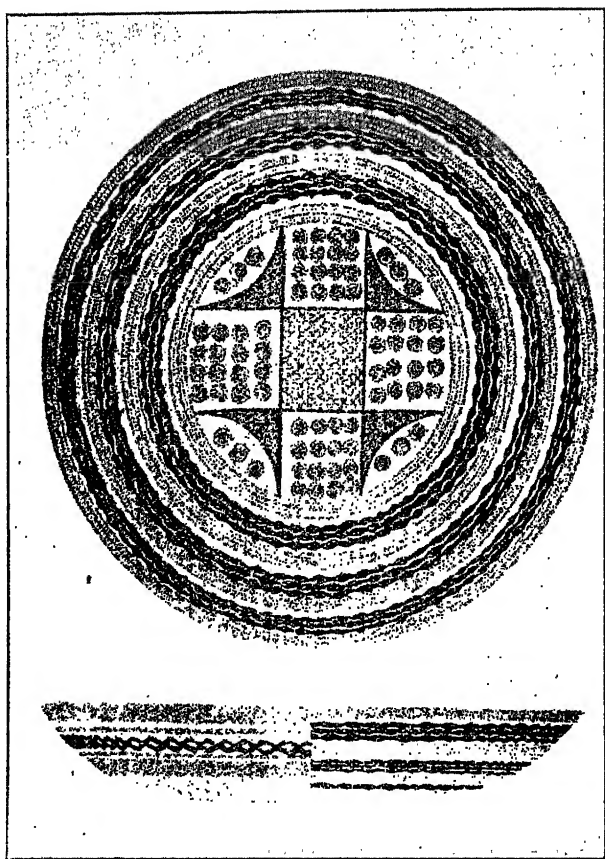


Fig. 80. Room IV. Case 13.

CENTRAL CASES.

CASE "A".

Horizontal part, right:

No. 6394. Armour composed of copper breast plates discovered

in the ruins of the ancient city of Nuzi, of the middle of the second millennium B.C. (Fig. 81).

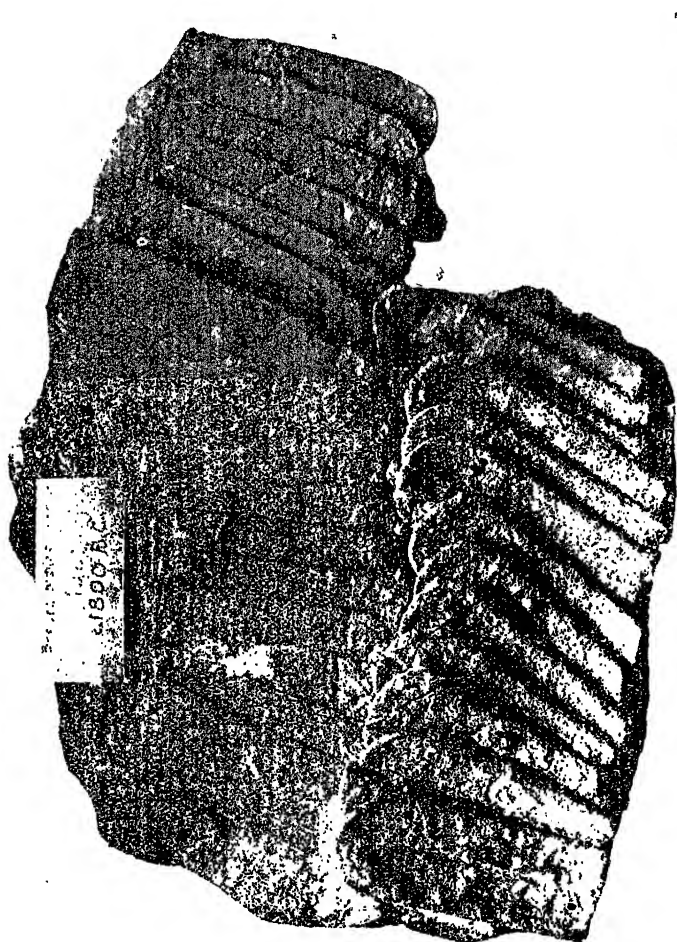


Fig. 81. Room IV. Case 'A'.

A collection of cylinder seals from Nuzi, of the second millennium B.C.

Horizontal part, left:

A collection of copper objects comprising daggers, lances, sickles and scrapers etc., mostly from Nuzi of the middle of the second and the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

CASE "B".

Horizontal part, right:

A collection of various objects of precious stones, mother-of-pearl, bone, clay and coloured stones.

Nos. 15918 & 15919. Two bone combs from Tapa Gaura, very well finished. One is bent archwise and the other curved in. Of the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

A number of cylinder seals carved on the surfaces with interesting scenes connected with religious and votive ideas. Discovered at Tapa Gaura, of the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

Horizontal part, left:

A collection of necklaces, bone and other decorative objects, discovered in a number of tombs in the two sites of Tall Billa and Tapa Gaura; of various periods. The most outstanding are:

No. 11539. Ivory hair pin from Tapa Gaura with both ends pointed, having four gold bands decorated with inlay of lozenged tesserae of coloured stones. Of the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

CASE "C".

Vertical part, right:

SHELF III.—No. 18047. A collection of copper nails with hemispherical silver tops, discovered at Dur Sharrukin (Khorsabad); of the 8th century B.C.

No. 20666. A lion shaped copper weight, of unknown provenance, of the late Assyrian period.

Vertical part, left:

An important collection of coloured glazed flasks, brought to the Museum from various sites; of the first half of the first millennium B.C. (Figs. 82—83 & 84).



Fig. 82. Room IV. Case 'C'.

Horizontal part, right:—

A collection of cylinder seals and a number of clay seal impressions from Tapa Gaura. Partly of the end of the fourth millennium and partly of the third millennium B.C.

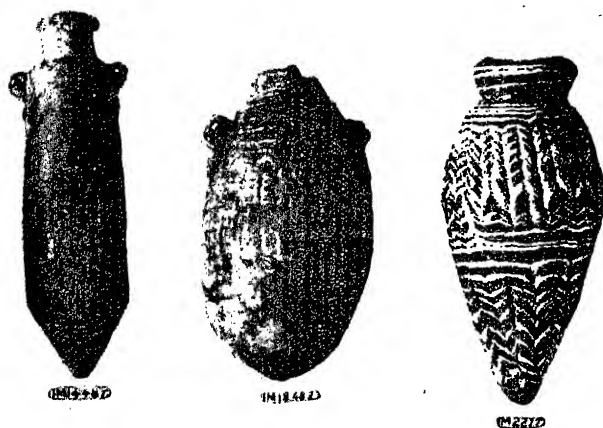


Fig. 83. Room IV. Case 'C'.



Fig. 84. Room IV. Case 'C'.

Horizontal part, left:

A collection of copper material, comprising needles, finger rings, stylus', tweezers, hair pins, arrow heads, and toilet implements discovered at Tapa Gaura; mostly of the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

CASE "D".

Vertical Part:

SHELF I. A number of glass flasks of various shapes and sizes, discovered at Nineveh, representing the manufacture of glass during the last quarter of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF II.—Nos. 14184 & 14183. Two silver royal implements with two gold pommels (No. 14186 *a* and *b*) for the handles, possibly brought from Nineveh; of the first half of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF III.—No. 11960. An alabaster vase from Nineveh carved in the form of two lions carrying a vase with a narrow mouth turned outside. Of the first half of the first millennium B.C. (Fig. 85).

No. 22436. A copper helmet of an almost conical shape, decorated with oval iron panels at the sides and a band of copper nails with round tops at the edge. Of the Parthian period.

No. 11713. A figure of a reclining bull in gold, said to have come from the site of Kaista opposite the town of *Zakho*. Made of a thin gold sheet over a bitumen core. This is a very fine example of the handwork produced by goldsmiths of ancient 'Iraq during the middle of the third millennium B.C.

No. 12648. Cylinder seal of unknown provenance, carved in black-veined red stone with an 'Iraqi scene of ploughing engraved on the surface. Of the middle of the first millennium B.C.

SHELF IV.—No. 22424. A fragment of the foreparts of a miniature human-headed-winged-bull, carved with minute detail. Discovered at Nineveh and of the first half of the first millennium B.C.

Horizontal part, right:

Containing various objects comprising beads, small figures, minute amulets and beautiful ear-rings....etc., of which the outstanding pieces are:

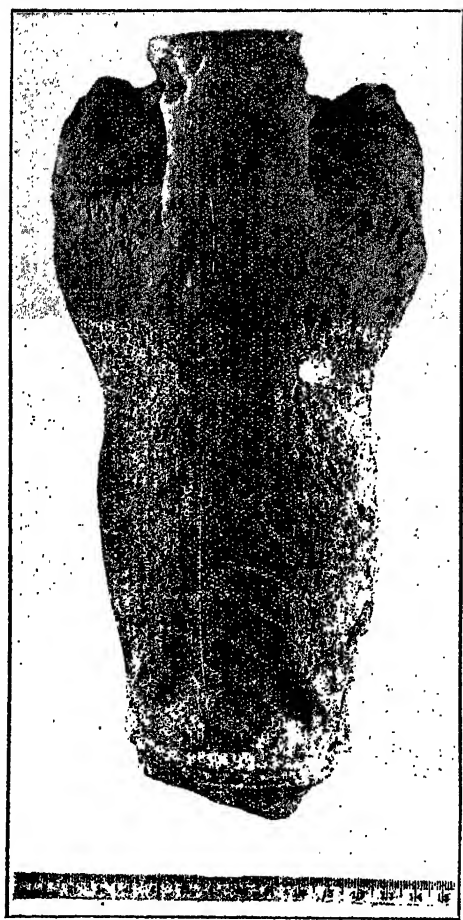


Fig. 85. Room IV. Case 'D'.

No. 21998. A miniature figurine of lapis lazuli, representing a priest in the attitude of adoration. Of the middle of the second millennium B.C.

No. 22004. Fragments of a lead bowl from Nineveh, adorned with a blue and gold painted design. Of the first half of the first millennium B.C.



Fig. 86. Room IV. Case 'D'.

Horizontal part, left:

No. 2194. A gold ear-ring from Nineveh, in the form of a standing person having a silver wire hook at the back. Of the Seleucid period.

Minute amulets from Nineveh, carved in stone in animal forms. Of the beginning of the second millennium B.C.

Bone objects, possibly used as implements for the decoration of pottery vases. Discovered at Nineveh and of the middle of the first millennium B.C.

Bead necklaces of various materials, mostly from Nineveh, of the 7th century B.C.



No. 11331. Fig. 87. Room IV. Case 'E'.

CASE "E".

No. 11331. A solid bronze head of a statue discovered at the site of the Ishtar Temple at Nineveh. It possibly represents one of the kings of the Akkadian Dynasty. Both ears and eyes are damaged and has a naturalistic smile on the lips. The skill with which the hairs of the head and beard are executed shows a high standard of elegance in the art of modelling which the artists of that period had acquired. It probably represents either Sargon of Agade or one of his successors. Of the middle of the third millennium B.C.

THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE CENTRAL CASES.

CASE "D".

Horizontal part:

Contains a variety of objects, namely, lead weights, necklaces of mother-of-pearl beads, bone pins and a quantity of gold and silver remains...etc., some found at Nineveh and others at Khorsabad. Of the first half of the first millennium B.C.

CASE "C".

Horizontal part, right:

An important collection of copper objects from Tall Billa, comprising bracelets, needles and mirrors of the middle of the second and the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

Horizontal part, left:

A collection of copper objects from Tall Billa, composed of bells found in the tombs near the heads of the dead, lances and sickles... etc., of the middle of the second and the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

CASE "B".

Vertical part, right:

SHELF II.—No. 24909. An obsidian vase from Tapa Gaura, of a spherical shape with a horizontal spout close to the rim, of the first half of the fourth millennium B.C.

A collection of small vessels of various colours, mostly from Tepa Gaura. Of the middle of the fourth millennium B.C. (Fig. 88).



Fig. 88. Room IV. Case "B".

Vertical part, left:

SHELF III.—No. 24645. Gold wolf head from Tepa Gaura, of very high workmanship, having fine teeth and an articulating lower jaw. Of the Early Dynastic period.

No. 24553. Small clay head of a statue from Tall Billa, quite distinguishable for peculiar features. Of the first half of the third millennium B.C.

Horizontal part:

Containing (1) A collection of necklaces, amulets and seals carved of precious stones such as carnelian, agate, rock crystal, amethyst and other coloured stones and shell.

(2) A variety of jewellery in gold with ear-rings, nose rings, ribbons, pendants and beads etc. These are models of the objects discovered in the graves at Tall Billa and Tepa Gaura, belonging to various periods of the fourth and third millennium B.C. (Fig. 89).

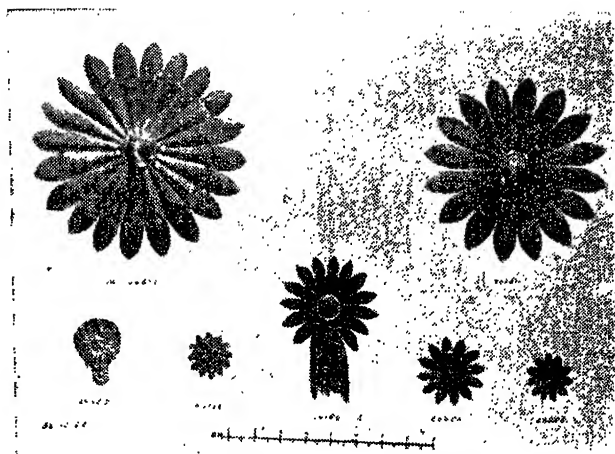


Fig. 89. Room IV. Case 'B'.

CASE "A".

Vertical part, right:

The shelves of this part of the case contain a greenish glass bowl, two clay strainers and a number of clay vases of beautiful shapes, painted in red and black with geometric designs identical with the Hurrian ware usually to be found at Tal Billa. These were all discovered at Nuzi and are of the middle of the second and the beginning of the first millennium B.C. (*see particulars of Case 3*). The outstanding pieces are:—

No. 6593. Clay object representing a rectangular shaped vase having a partition in the centre dividing it into two compartments and birds perching on the top of its walls. This was discovered at Nuzi near Kirkuk and is possibly a model house of the Subarean period of the middle of the second millennium B.C.

Vertical part, left:

SHELF I.—No. 22363. A small clay model of a house, from Nuzi, of the end of the second millennium B.C.

SHELF III. A bronze statuette representing a Hurrian person in his local dress, standing with both hands raised as in the attitude of adoration. Discovered in the ruins of Nuzi; of the end of the second millennium B.C. (Fig. 90).

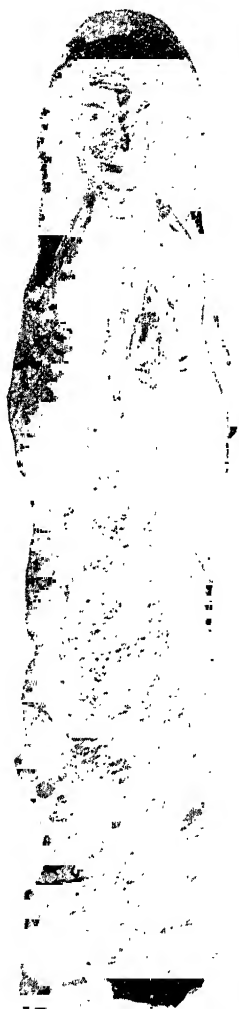


Fig. 90 Room IV. Case "A".

SHELF III.—No. 22359. A small bone statuette, possibly of the Phoenician period at the end of the second millennium B.C.

SHELF IV.—No. 22360. A glazed clay head of a wild boar from Nuzi, of the Hurrian period, of the middle of the second millennium B.C.

No. 6564. A marble solar disc. It is decorated on the obverse with ten pointed triangles gathered at the centre. This is meant to represent the sun rays. Discovered at Nuzi; of the middle of the second millennium B.C.

Horizontal part:

Two boards on which are displayed necklaces of beads of carnelian, agate and glazed frit. They also include needles, bone pins, cylinders and discoid stamp seals of various stones as well as amulets discovered at Nuzi and belong to the period from the middle of the second to the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

ROOM V.

This room contains a considerably representative collection of examples of the various manufactures which existed in 'Iraq during the lapse of time from Alexander the Great, about 330 B.C. until the end of the Sassanian period about the 7th century A.D. It is therefore to be considered a supplement to Room III, and help to imagine the events which took place in this country during the Macedonian conquest, the reign of the Seleucid dynasty from 312 B.C., the Parthian regime in 249 B.C.—226 A.D and the Sassanian period in 226—635 A.D.

PLASTER DECORATIONS.

No. 11089. An example of architectural plaster decoration familiar to the 'Iraqis of the Seleucid era.

No. 19649. A limestone statue, discovered through the excavations of a Parthian temple at Uruk (Warka) of the Hellenistic period.

CASE 1.

SHELF I.—No. 17076. A miniature façade of a building, made of baked clay, found through the excavations at Seleucia (Tall Umar); of the Parthian period.

No. 17108. A green stone bowl with incised geometrical pattern on the body representing the stone vessel carving during the Sassanian period.

SHELVES II, III & IV. A collection of various terracotta figurines of mostly animal forms, discovered at Seleucia; mostly of the Parthian period.

SHELF V.—No. 15476. Iron scale pan in the shape of a shallow plate with two crossed iron handles. Discovered at Kakzu (Sa'dawah) near Erbil. Of the Parthian period.

Nos. 8657 & 9595. Two beautifully modelled stone vessels from Seleucia. Of the Seleucid period.

CASE 2.

Containing specimens of glazed pottery vases of various sizes and shapes, mostly discovered at Seleucia. They represent the degree of pottery glazing attained during the Parthian period.

On the wall above Case 2:

No. 18602. A fragment of the beautifully carved stone friezes in relief which were used to adorn the gate which leads from the palace hall into the sanctuary at Hatra, situated about 50 kilometres to the west of the ruins of Assur (Shergat).

This town has been founded during the Parthian period on a crossing point of different important caravan roads coming from north-west and south-east and south.

The town and its suburbs were governed by an Arab Dynasty during the Parthian period. It was sieged by the two Roman Emperors Trajan and Septimius Severus three times in vain but has fallen at last to the campaign of the Sassanian King Shapur I, c. 241—271 A.D. It was at this event that it was wholly sacked.

The Mosul princes tried to restore it, during the 12th century A.D., to its previous glory but without any noteworthy result.

CASE 3.

SHELVES I & II. Containing different shapes of glazed and plain pottery of the Parthian period. Mostly from Seleucia.

SHELF III. Numerous examples of pottery lamps, glazed and unglazed, brought from Seleucia; mostly of the Parthian period. (Fig. 91).

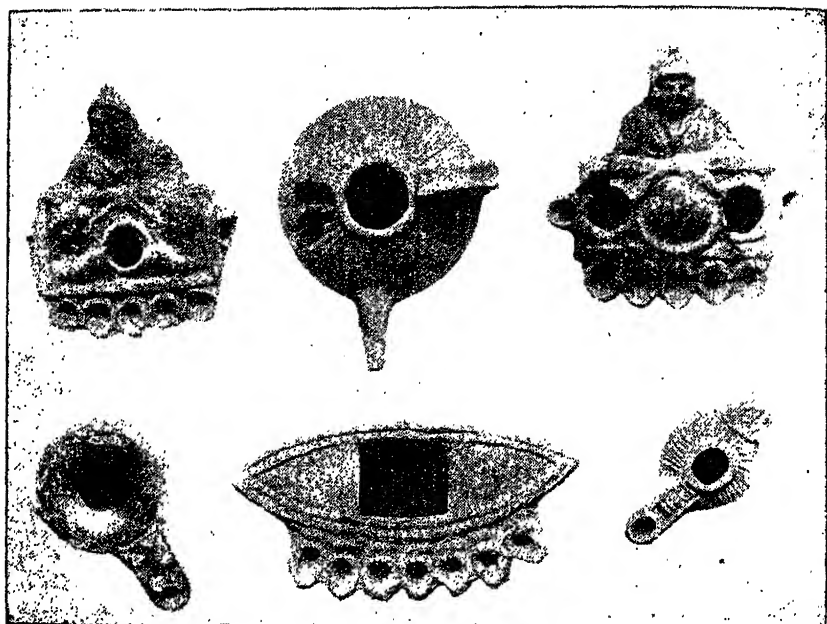


Fig. 91. Room V. Case III.

SHELF IV.—Nos. 28795/6. Clay rat-trap (?) of the Parthian period, discovered at Seleucia.

Two celadon plates, possibly imported to 'Iraq through commercial transactions with the Far East.

On the wall above Case 3:

No. 18616. Another fragment of the stone friezes of the Hatra Palace, part of that fixed above Case 2.

On the wall to the left of Case 4:

No. 18613. A plaster decorative disc, of the Sassanian period, discovered at Ctesiphon.

No. 18608. A limestone human mask, over natural size. It belongs to the decorations of the left wall in the southern *iwān* of the Hatra Palace.

On the wall above Case 4:

No. 18615. A fragment of a limestone bust of the Parthian period, from the Hatra Palace decorations. This is one of a number of similar busts which adorn the arches of the palace halls. (Fig. 92).



Fig. 92. Room V.

CASE 4.

Contains a valuable collection of terra-cotta figurines explaining very clearly the effect of this art in 'Iraq during the Parthian and Seleucid periods. Discovered at Seleucia.

On the wall to the right of Case 4:

Parts of various stucco friezes which were used to adorn the Sassanian Palaces at Kish and Khushum-al-Si'dah. (Figs. 93 to 97).



Fig. 93. Room V.



Fig. 94. Room V.

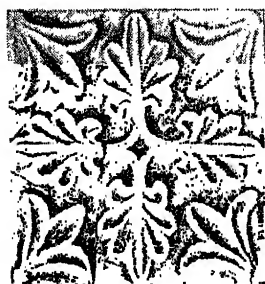


Fig. 95. Room V.

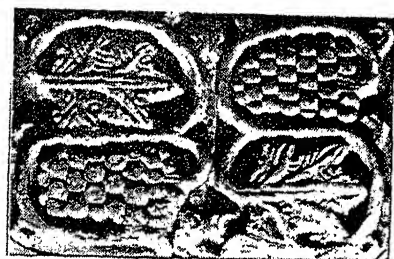


Fig. 96. Room V.



Fig. 97. Room V.

A collection of sculptured column heads of the Seleucid period, mostly discovered at Seleucia. (Figs. 98 and 99).

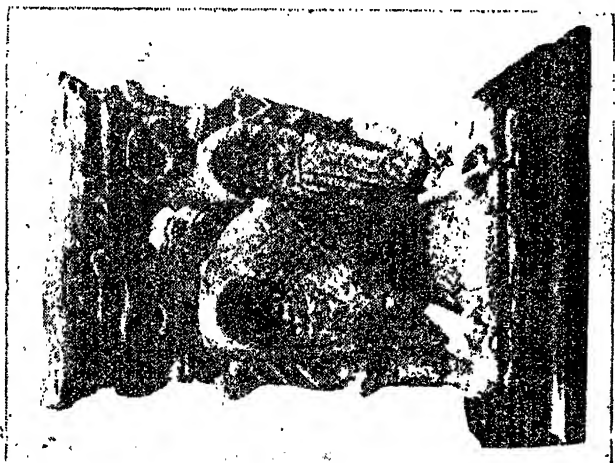


Fig. 99. Room V.

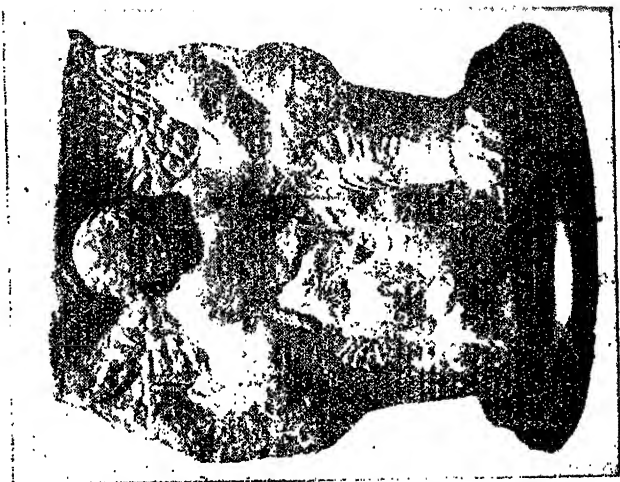


Fig. 98. Room V.

Two large limestone slabs decorated with floral design. These are fragments of the Hatra Palace door panels.

No. 26252. Sarcophagus of decorated glazed pottery, made in a shoe type. Of the Parthian period, discovered at Uruk (Warka). (Fig. 100).

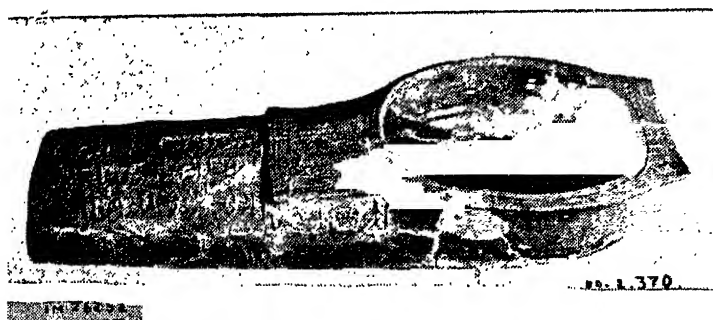


Fig. 100. Room V.

CASE 5.

Contains various examples of plaster decorations, partly discovered in the Sassanian palaces at Kish (Al Uhaimir) and partly at Seleucia and Ctesiphon. Of the Seleucid, Parthian and Sassanian periods.

Above Case 5:

No. 18614. A bust relief of a Parthian female cut out of an arch of the Hatra ruins. See particulars about the similar bust exhibited above case 4.

CASE 6.

Various examples of plaster decorations from the Sassanian palace-walls at Ctesiphon.

Above Case 6:

Nos. 18618, 18620 & 18621. Two limestone busts in high relief and a plaque with floral decorations. Of the Parthian period. This latter was cut out of the door panels of the Hatra palace (see particulars above).

To the right of Case 6:

A plaster cast of a slab with a beautiful decoration of the Parthian period, from the palace at Hatra. (Fig. 101).

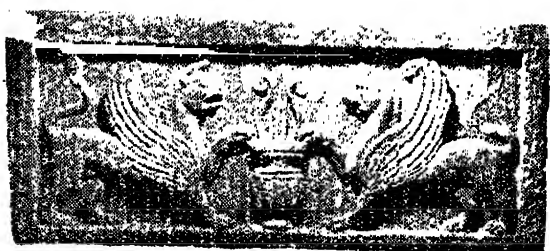


Fig. 101. Room V.

No. 15418. Glazed pottery sarcophagus with decorations. It is of ovate form with a two-piece cover. Discovered at Kakzu (Sa'dawah) near the town of Erbil; of the Parthian period. (Fig. 102).

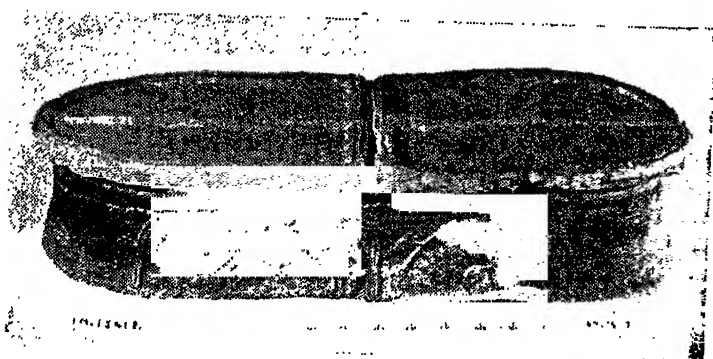


Fig. 102. Room V.

CENTRAL CASES.

CASE "A".

Vertical part, right:

SHELF I.—No. 22790. A baked clay figurine of an elephant with two riders of the Sassanian period. Provenance unknown.

SHELF II.—17795. A bone carving from Kish, representing a running gazelle, possibly prepared for inlay. Of the Parthian period.

No. 17794. A small copper lamp from Seleucia in the form of a peacock. Of the Parthian period.

SHELF IV.—No. 17801. A clay tablet from Seleucia, carved on both sides with cuneiform inscription dated in the twelfth year of the reign of Alexander of Macedonia in 'Iraq.

Left:

No. 17885. A fine alabaster statue, representing a Greek woman and a number of statue heads of the same style of the Greeco-Parthian period. (Fig. 103).

No. 17883. A marble head of fine workmanship, provenance unknown, representing the goddess Aphrodite of the Seleucid period in 'Iraq. It was said to have been found in the vicinity of Borsippa (Birs Nimrud). (Fig. 104).



Fig. 103. Room V. Case 'A'.

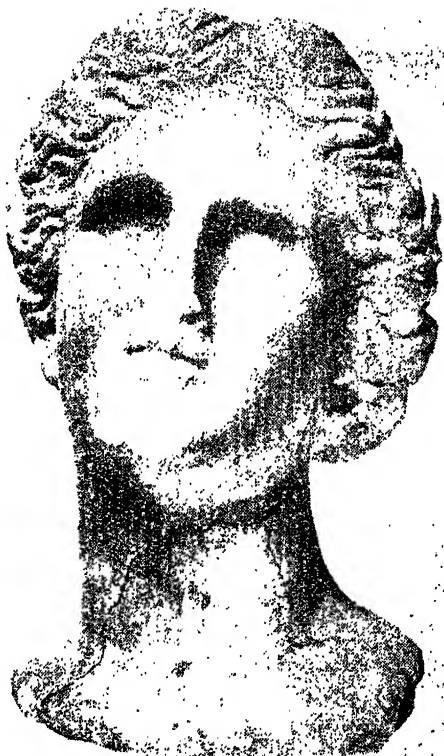


Fig. 104. Room V. Case 'A'.

Horizontal part, right:

A valuable collection of terra cotta miniature heads of figures discovered in the ruins of the Parthian palaces at Seleucia.

Left:.

An important collection of stamp seals carved out of various precious stones and engraved on the bases with different figures mostly in connection with some religious formulae. These were discovered in different sites and belong to the Seleucid, Parthian and Sassanian periods.

Vertical part, right:

SHELF II. A collection of miniature bronze figurines, composed of the Greek Hercules of the Seleucid period, and four female statuettes of the Parthian period. (Fig. 105).

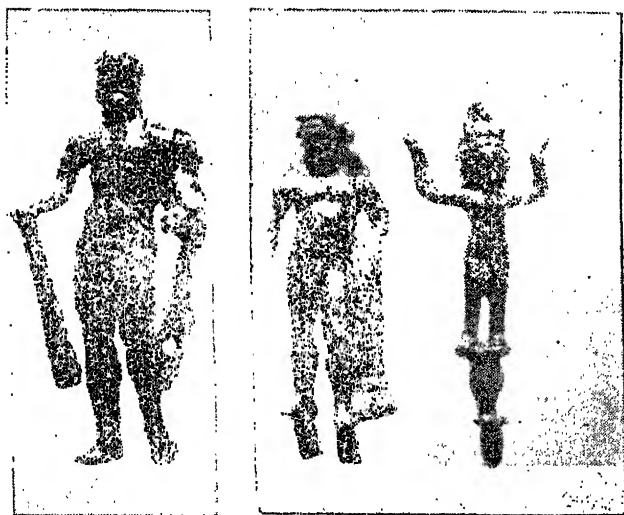


Fig. 105. Room V. Case 'B'.

No. 2532. A silver statuette from Kish, representing a Parthian woman.

SHELF III.—No. 22091. A miniature gold figurine, possibly a part of an earring of the Seleucid period.

No. 17789. A bone handle of a hunting knife with an incised lion hunting scene, illustrated on the picture underneath.

SHELF III.—No. 17830. A gold finger ring from Seleucia with a carnelian ring stone inset engraved with a figure of a warrior of the Seleucid period. (Fig. 106).

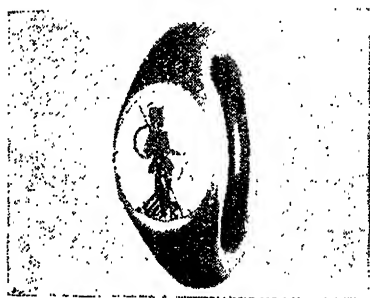


Fig. 106. Room V. Case 'B'.

No. 17824. Gold coin, purchased, of the Sassanian king Darah III.

SHELF IV.—No. 17825. A gold coin of unknown provenance, mint in the name of Vespasian, the famous Roman emperor.

Vertical part, left:

A collection of marble statuettes, showing the degree of statue sculpture attained by the Parthian sculptor in 'Iraq after his adoption of Greek art. Discovered at Seleucia.

Horizontal part, right:

A collection of gold jewellery composed of ear-rings, finger and nose rings and ring insets of precious stones engraved with human and animal forms executed with great skill. These are mostly discovered at Seleucia and represent the skill of the 'Iraqi smiths during the Parthian period. The most outstanding are:

No. 11955. A fine gold ear-ring having an oval shaped frame holding a dark coloured stone in the centre. It has an articulating suspension ring fixed to the ear-ring by means of a gold wire thrust through loop holes. This gold wire is decorated at both ends with a real pearl. Besides, the ear-ring has pendants in gold hanging to it, each adorned with a real pearl at the end and each is hung on to the ear-ring by means of a pin thrust into the loop holes of both.

No. 11956. A gold chain in the form of a ribbon interwoven in the style of net-work, having two damaged precious stones fixed at the ends, on gold semi-circular sockets connected to the bracelet by fine gold pins with a pearl at each end.

A number of small gold ear-rings in human forms and of Greek attire. These may possibly be considered the finest examples the 'Iraqi goldsmiths had produced during the Greek period, particularly the face and the hair.

A number of other gold ear-rings of various fine shapes.

No. 17955. A fine necklace, purchased, composed of very fine gold beads with flat and crescent shaped separators.

Wooden boxes containing fine gold foil and wire fragments of the Parthian period, from Tall Umar.

Horizontal part, left:

A valuable collection of seals cut into various precious and other stones. These have different shapes such as pyramidal, hemispherical, oval...etc., pierced at the tops for suspension. They are engraved with patterns of religious and votive motives belonging to various phases from the Seleucid to the Sassanian period.

CASE "C".

Vertical part, right:

SHELVES I & II. A number of marble statuettes worth to be taken as models of sculpture of the Parthian period. Discovered at Tall Umar (Seleucia).

SHELF III. A collection of bronze lamps of various shapes and sizes including one beautifully modelled in the form of a shoe with

a handle ending in a horse head of minute workmanship, of the Parthian period, discovered at Kakzu. (Fig. 107).

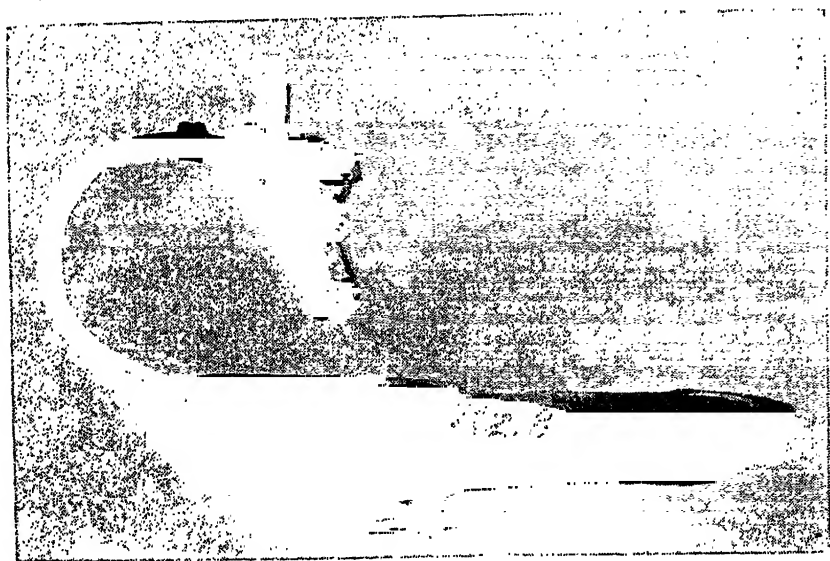


Fig. 107. Room V. Case 'C'.

SHELF IV. A number of grey stone lamps ranging from one to six wick-spouts. Most of them are purchased and of unknown provenance. Of the Parthian period.

Vertical part, left:

A collection of glass flasks of different shapes and sizes. The two larger ones were discovered at Kakzu, while the rest are from Kish, Seleucia and other sites. They belong to different periods from the beginning of the Parthian to the end of the Sassanian period.

Horizontal part, right:

A beautiful collection of heads of terracotta figurines showing very clearly the influence of the Greek style over this art in 'Iraq. These were discovered at Seleucia and are of the Greco-Parthian period.

Horizontal part, left:

A collection of various objects, including beads, seal impressions, amulets....etc., of the Parthian period, from Seleucia.

A hoard of Seleucian silver coins from Seleucia.

The opposite side of the central cases:

CASE "C".

Horizontal part, right:

(1) A number of copper hair pins, tweezers and other implements.

(2) A number of copper and iron rings and finger-rings.

(3) A number of baked clay bullae with seal impressions, possibly used as labels for the distinction of things or any other similar purpose.

(4) Gold leaves, similar to beach leaves and diadems resembling eye covers. These used to be placed upon the eyes of the dead. Discovered in the graves at Kakzu; of the Parthian period.

Horizontal part, left:

A number of copper and bone styli, hair pins and a variety of other fine bone objects of the Parthian period. Mostly from Babylon.

CASE "B".

Right:

A collection of various antiquities comprising precious stone necklaces, bone hair pins, copper bracelets and finger rings and other objects carved into carnelian and agate....etc., of the Parthian period. Discovered at Seleucia.

Left:

A collection of bone objects such as combs, knives, pins, keys, spoons and miniature human statuettes in the round and such other varia of the Parthian period. From Seleucia. (Figs. 108 & 109).

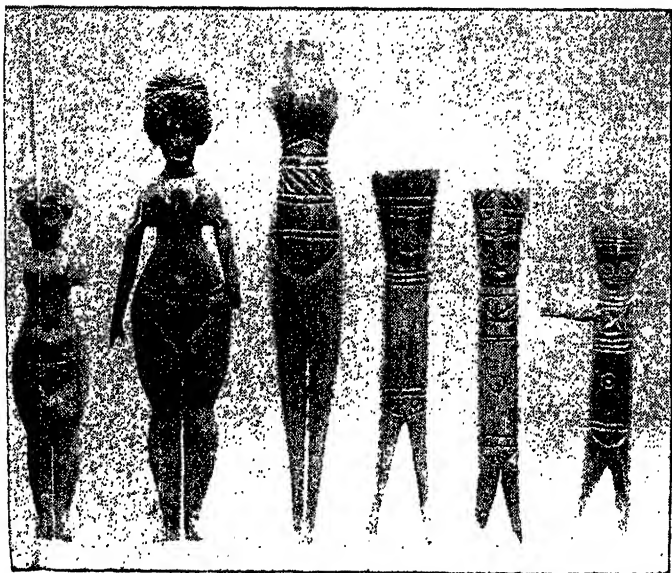


Fig. 108. Room V. Case 'B'.

CASE "A".

Horizontal part, right:

A number of clay legs and arms belonging to figures of various sizes, of the Parthian period, discovered at Seleucia.

Horizontal part, left:

A fine collection of votive figures, pins, spindle-whorls, buttons, handles and other bone objects of the Parthian period, from Seleucia.



Fig. 109. Room V. Case "A".

ROOM VI.

This room contains a fine collection of stone slabs, from Khorsabad, which were used to decorate the walls of the throne hall of the palace of Sargon II, a king of the Assyrian Dynasty who reigned about the end of the 8th century B.C. and who was famous for his important conquests of neighbouring countries (to Assyria).

This collection comprises five large slabs with figures in relief, larger than natural size, representing persons carrying a part of the furniture in solemn procession. They were discovered in the ruins of Khorsabad ancient Dur Sharrukin, situated about 25 kilometres to the north of Mosul. (Figs 110 and 111).

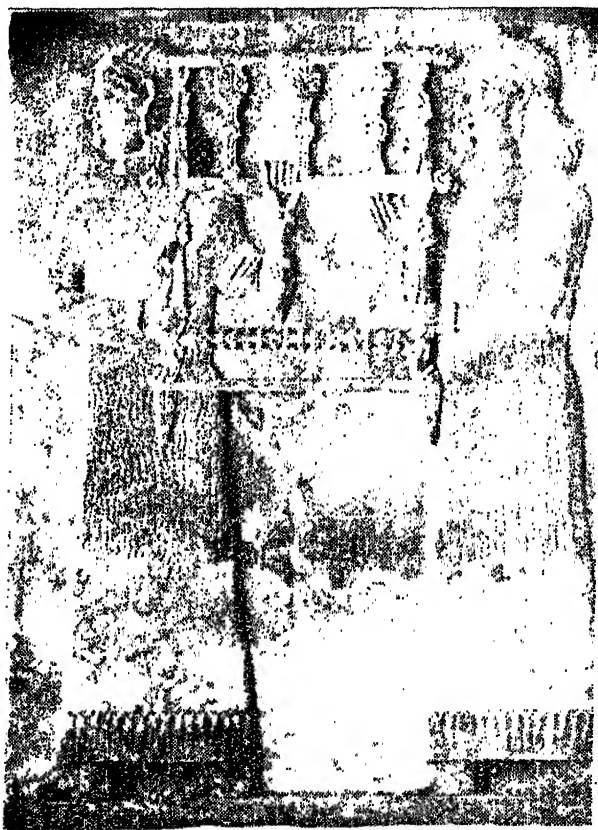


Fig. 110. Room VI.



Fig. 111. Room VI.

No. 18622. A brick wall having eight figures, one is a male and the other a female genius, repeated throughout the wall. They are represented each holding a vase from which water flows out on both sides. This wall was discovered at Warka at a building belonging to the king Kara-Indash I, a king of the Kassite Dynasty in the middle of the second millennium B.C.

To the side of this wall is the lower part of a large stone slab, carved in relief with a scene representing the Assyrian King Sargon II in his chariot driving in the direction to his battle front. The soldiers are represented each carrying a cut off head of the conquered people as a sign of victory.

A fragment of a large human-headed-winged-bull, discovered at Dur Sharrukin (Khorsabad).

Three panels of glazed and coloured bricks, showing figures in relief such as a bull, a lion. (Fig. 112) and a dragon having the head of a serpent, the forelegs of a lion, and the hindlegs resembling those of an eagle. These were discovered in Babylon close to the Ishtar Gate and are of the period of Nabuchadnezzar II of about the end of the 7th century B.C.

A fragment of a large black basalt statue of a lion. From Babylon.

A bust of an Assyrian statue of light brown stone, provenance unknown.

In the centre of the room:

A plaster cast of the famous basalt figure of the lion of Babylon, the original of which is now to be seen in the ruins of Babylon.



Fig. 112. Room VI.

IN THE MUSEUM COURTYARD.



Fig. 113.

On both sides of the entrance to the Museum are two stone human-headed-winged-bulls. The country of Assyria is very famous for the sculpture of such statues which are meant to be kept at the entrance of the Assyrian temples and palaces for certain religious purposes.

These two statues were removed from the mound of Nimrud and are of the 9th century B.C.



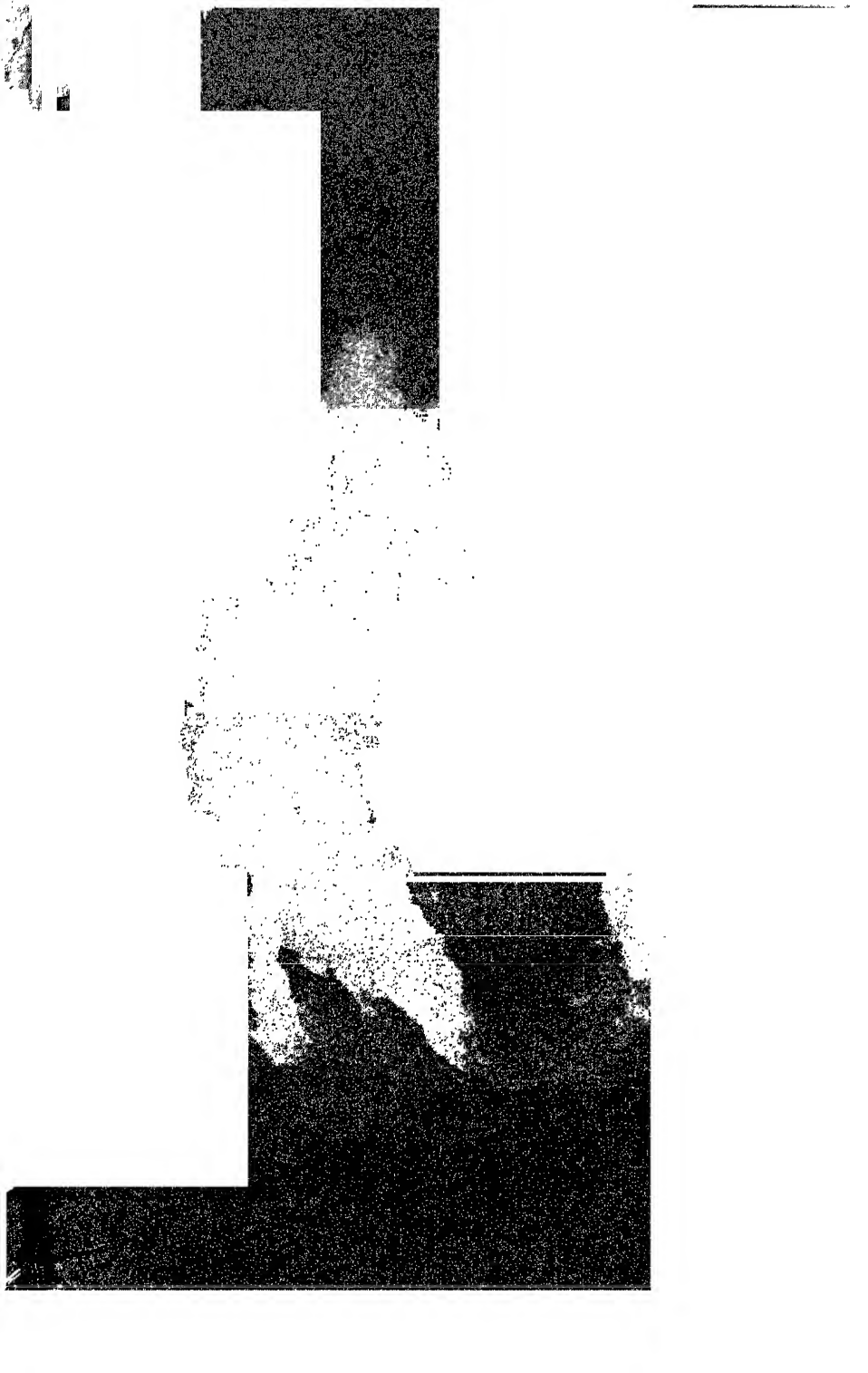
Fig. 114.

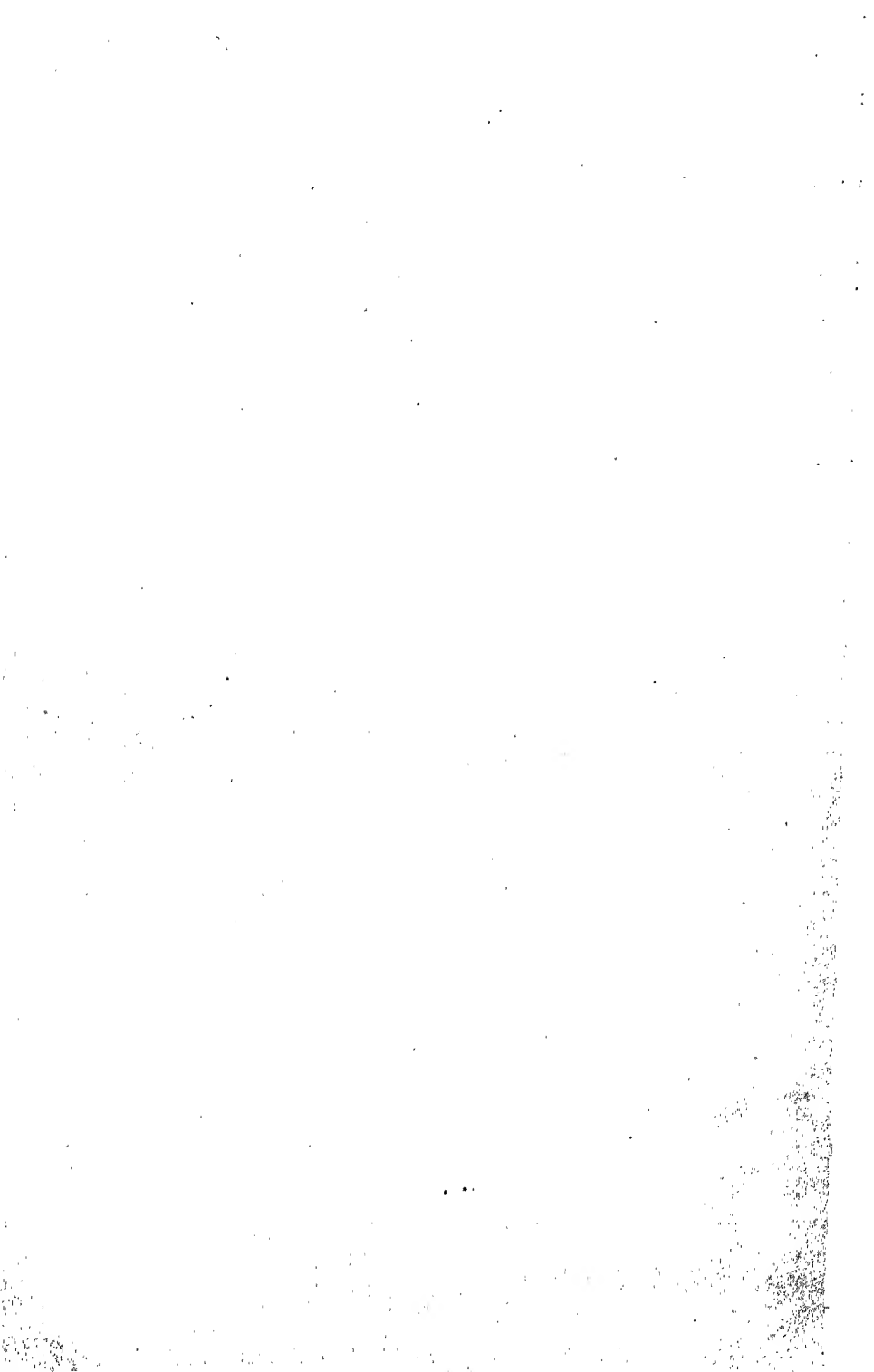
Facing the Museum gate are two limestone statues of the god Nabu, who was considered by the Assyrians as the god of fine arts and learning.

They were removed from the mound of Nimrud and are of the end of the 9th century B.C.

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